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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2875

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25 November 1983

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2875

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COURAGE OF CHURCH IN AFRICA PRAISED

Verona NIGRIZIA in Italian Oct 83 p 7

[Editorial by Alessandro Zanotelli: "The Courage to Commit Oneself"]

[Text] One of the most widespread impressions regarding the church in Africa is that it is conservative, traditionalist, and discarnate, especially in comparison with the Latin American church, regarded as avantguard, progressive, and committed.

And yet the more I have observed the churches of Africa in recent years, the more I have found them to be alive and creative (some examples were reported in this month's SPECIALE) and in particular increasingly more attentive to adapting the gospel to the socio-political context. This seemed to be an almost exclusive characteristic of the Latin American church. But in recent years the African churches, both at the national and continental levels, have provided us with a notable example of attention to the socio-political dimension of the gospel. It would be enough to cite the series of pastoral letters that culminated in last November's document of the bishops of Ghana: at the end of an outspoken analysis, they asked the present chief of state, Captain Rawlings, to resign (NIGRIZIA, December 1983).

The Zairian episcopacy also published a series of letters, one of which we recall in particular, "Our Faith In Man" (1981). The letters denounce the "Zairian Misfortune," analyzed in this issue's dossier (too bad that the Zairian episcopacy has entrenched itself behind an inexplicable silence since last year).

The bishops of Uganda, who had been conspicuous for their silence under Idi Amin, have shown great courage in denouncing ("I Heard the Cry of My People") the violent repression of the present regime of Obote. It is also impossible to forget the intervention of the episcopacy of Zimbabwe (heir to the great bishop, Donal Lamont), when it denounced the crimes perpetrated by the national army in Matabeleland this year.

Equally admirable is the Malagasy episcopacy for its steadfast stands, with which--together with the other churches of the island--it has branded in fiery language the corruption and inertia of too many men in power in



Madagascar (NIGRIZIA, September 1982). A similar ecumenical cooperation is particularly significant in South Africa, where the churches today are prophetic voices in defense of black people and in the struggle against apartheid. It is enough to recall the resolutions of the Catholic episcopal conference, the interventions of the archbishop of Durban, Denis Hurley, the report on Namibia (placed "on the Index" by the government of Pretoria). The white government would like to bring Hurley to court, both for this report and for the photos of the massacre in Namibia--published in this same issue--which he provided to the press.

If Hurley is almost a symbol in the eyes of the Catholic Church, Desmond Tutu is a symbol for the Protestant churches that are united under SACC [South African Council of Churches]. Inspired by incredible courage and by the strength of his faith, Tutu has indeed become the voice of millions of oppressed blacks in South Africa. Tutu is already under investigation by the government. And his voice is not an isolated one, but represents a strong current within African Protestant churches, as expressed in the IV Panafrican meeting in Nairobi 2 years ago (NIGRIZIA, November 1981).

The Catholic episcopacies that met in Yaounde expressed themselves contemporaneously and in almost the same terms. "Christ," one reads in the final document--GIUSTIZIA ED EVANGELIZZAZIONE IN AFRICA--[Justice and Evangelization in Africa] "revealed Himself to be a great social reformer: He became a strong defender of the poor, of the oppressed...Do Christian minorities have the courage to commit themselves to defend the most sacred rights of their oppressed brothers?"

8255

CSO: 3428/2

ANGOP COMMENTARY ON SITUATION IN GRENADA

AB042135 Luanda ANGOP in French 1810 GMT 4 Nov 83

[ANGOP Commentary: "Grenada: A Crime Against Humanity and False Illusions"]

[Text] Luanda, 4 November (ANGOP)--More than a week after the cowardly and criminal invasion of Grenada, the U.S. military contingents have not been able to completely breakdown the strong resistance of the patriots of this small Caribbean island.

Time is against the North American attackers who have been condemned at an unprecedented level by the entire world community because of the lack of proportion between the forces of both countries.

The gross violation of the principles of the UN Charter and the most basic norms of international law were among other aspects emphasized in all the statements of protest which described the North American intervention as an act of vandalism, fascism, and state terrorism, and used other similar epithets.

The pretexts given by the Reagan administration are also unacceptable because they are inconsistent and cynical. One cannot defend democracy by denying the rights of a people to remain masters of their own destiny, and one does not protect one's citizens by killing innocent citizens of other countries in cold blood.

In this particular case, the consistent attitude of the Cuban workers who preferred dying and being wrapped in their country's flag to surrendering to the invasion troops which attacked them unjustifiably [words indistinct] of a true patriotic and revolutionary epic.

The other pretext that several states in the region asked for American intervention on the island of Grenada is considered as a simple cover up for the adventurism of the White House and is nullified by the firm condemnation by the overwhelming majority of the Latin American states.

The OAS, whose charter was signed by the U.S., has also recalled that the attack was in violation of Articles 18 and 20 of its charter, which forbids member states individually or in groups from intervening in the internal



or external affairs of other states and also consecrates the inviolability of national territory which cannot be occupied militarily, even on a temporary basis. It also forbids a state from applying direct or indirect force to another state, regardless of the reason.

Even within the North American administration, voices are being raised against this barbaric and irresponsible act. According to Congressman Ronald Dellums, the invasion of Grenada shows Ronald Reagan's tendency to act like a cowboy with regard to international problems, and the Senate is very preoccupied with the high level of protest against aggression.

The real reasons for the North American invasion are transparent for the majority of independent states and for progressive organizations who have demonstrated against this invasion and consider it to be a brutal application in the region of the bellicose and expansionist policy of the U.S., whose aim is to submit people to its dictatorship and intimidate the people of Nicaragua, El Salvador, and other Central American countries.

The attack, which was triggered off more or less by the U.S., falls perfectly within the framework of similar actions in Guatemala in 1954, in the Dominican Republic in 1965, and in Cuba in 1961, and constitutes interference of a state in the internal affairs of another state by the use of force.

Juan Bosch, the Dominican president, was curiously one of the first political leaders to strongly protest the invasion, asserting to this effect that as far as the North American authorities are concerned, all international treaties governing world order are mere garbage and the only thing that counts is the use of military, economic, and political power.

Once more, this imperialist action has resurfaced as the statement by the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party recalls. The idea that the revolutionary procedures in Grenada were weakening due to the internal and secondary contradictions among the revolutionary leaders constitutes a pretext that is used by the imperialist enemy to deal blows of treason on the people.

In this regard, the present imperialist threat to the sovereignty of Grenada is mainly the result of a selfish struggle for power by a faction within the New Jewel Party, which led to the tragic death of the prime minister, Maurice Bishop.

Another lesson to be learned from the events that are currently causing the death of the people of Grenada is the confirmation that fear is being used by the imperialist forces to calmly manipulate the facts, thus counting on a large and significant part of the world press to present the real victims of their military actions as the instigators of the present situation.

Apart from this, it has once again been possible to note the real anti-Cuban paranoia of the Washington authorities, who in this particular case claim to use the international workers as a means of exchange with a view to obliging the patriots of Grenada to lay down their arms, while stressing that they will not allow them to return to their country of origin until resistance to the invasion has ended.

In its poorly restrained reporting, the South African press, one of the media that does not hide its euphoria over this attack, even goes to the extent of making Cuba responsible for the coup which led to the death of Bishop, adding that only the elimination of what is referred to as the Cuban factor can lead to what it considers as a more acceptable world.

It is not surprising that the North American attack on a small country without adequate means of defense and all the speculation about a so-called Soviet-Cuban involvement in these events met with extremely favorable approval from the racist South African authorities.

The patrons of apartheid feel backed in the pursuit of their own policy of destabilization in Southern Africa and wrongly judge that the increase in the conflicts on the Caribbean island will force Cuba to reduce its international aid to the People's Republic of Angola. These facts will once more show that the false illusions arising from crimes against humanity are short-lived.

CSO: 3419/149

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH KUZNETSOV--In the Kremlin the day before yesterday, the new ambassador to the Soviet Union, Jose Cesar Augusto Kiluanje, presented his credentials to the first deputy chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Vasilii Kuznetsov. After the presentation of credentials, Vasilii Kuznetsov and Cesar Augusto Kiluanje held talks on some aspects of the international situation. We recall that Jose Cesar Augusto Kiluanje had been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Soviet Union on 1 September this year by a presidential decree. [Text] [MB071021 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Nov 83]

; CSO: 3442/36

## BURUNDI

### BRIEFS

PRC CP DELEGATION--On Monday, a CPC delegation which has been visiting Burundi since 14 October at the invitation of the Union for National Progress Party [UPRONA], was received by UPRONA General Secretary Mr Emile Mworoha. According to Mr Mworoha, this kind of exchange visit is the best way of strengthening relations between the two parties. In fact, he indicated, China is participating in the setting up of our textile industry, in the struggle for independence in the field of energy and the opening up of Burundi by developing transport and communications. Mr (Sin Chen Zang), who led the delegation, expressed pleasure with the warm welcome they received. [Summary] [Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 25 Oct 83]

CSO: 3419/142

## ECONOMIC SUMMARY, ANALYSIS OF TRENDS PROVIDED

London WEST AFRICA in English 12, 19, 26 Sep 83

[First of three articles by Howard Schissel: "Myth or Miracle?"]

[No 3448, 12 Sep 83 pp 2107-2108]

[Text] WITH THE recent collapse of the Kenyan economy and the bursting of the Ivory Coast's "economic miracle" bubble, Cameroon has suddenly emerged over the past few years as the *enfant chéri* of the international business community and a seemingly unique example of the success of a market-oriented economy in sub-Saharan Africa.

Cameroon, for example, is the only African state to receive a Triple A credit rating from the World Bank as well as unsolicited praise from Western banking circles for its political stability, relatively balanced economy and excellent development track record since independence. According to a French businessman with long experience in Cameroon: "The country is not only one of the surest bets in Africa, but it also is one of the best risks in the entire Third World."

Compared to most other African nations, Cameroon undoubtedly has numerous advantages. For one, it is much less dependent than Nigeria and Gabon on petroleum and, therefore, has until now avoided the boom-and-bust oil cycle which bedevils its neighbours. Likewise, the country boasts a vigorous domestic market of some nine million inhabitants and benefits from a convertible currency thanks to its membership of the franc zone.

Cameroon, moreover, has not neglected its rural economy. It is one of the rare African states to be practically self-sufficient in basic food supplies. Only about 5 per cent of its imports are accounted for by agricultural products, a

far cry from the situation in Nigeria, Congo-Brazzaville, Gabon or Algeria, all obliged each year to earmark a bigger share of their petro-dollar income to feed their population.

Emphasis on agriculture was in line with the cautious development philosophy adopted during the often iron-fisted 22 year rule of former President Ahmadou Ahidjo; this also resulted in Cameroon having one of the lowest levels of foreign debt of any major African country.

This balance sheet is all the more remarkable as few African states entered the independence era with so many handicaps. Not only was the country divided between the broadly Muslim north and Christian south, but the colonial heritage left Cameroon with two official languages, French and English. To complicate the situation even further, a bitter civil war ravaged the country during the first years of independence.

With all these serious problems, Cameroon was obliged to spend more time and effort on question of internal security and national unity than economic development. While countries like Kenya and the Ivory Coast experienced unprecedented growth, Cameroon adopted a low profile.

Another factor conditioning Cameroon's slow pace of development during the 1960s was President Ahidjo's fears concerning the social and political consequences of rapid economic mutation. A damper was purposely put on many economic projects.

It was only in the early 1970s, when the Cameroonian head of state felt secure in power and after a constitutional shift from a federal to a unitary form of government, that the rate of development started to pick up. The excellent performance of the last decade largely resulted from Cameroon's attempt to catch up with its neighbours through the implantation of export-substitution industries, agro-industrial complexes and basic transport and communication infrastructure. Even now Cameroon still lags behind in some sectors: it won't have a functioning national television network until 1986, for example.

While other previously prosperous African states found their development models blocked in the late 1970s, Cameroon was still riding the crest of its first wave of industrialisation. Having purposely restricted foreign borrowing, Cameroon largely escaped the debt trap which presently eats up a growing share of the limited foreign exchange of many African countries. The coming on stream, starting at the end of 1977, of offshore oil resources also provided the economy with a vital fillip at a crucial moment.

Cameroonian economic planners are fully aware that by the mid-1980s their country will be encountering the same structural problems which have played havoc with other once buoyant African economies. In spite of hydrocarbon wealth, the transition to a more sophisticated form of economic growth will not be an easy task. In many ways the longer term stability of President Paul Biya's regime will depend on his ability to successfully tackle the fundamental economic problems soon to make themselves felt with acuity.

In this regard, many observers feel the country must avoid being intoxicated by the "Myth" it has acquired in international financial circles, with pressure mounting for an acceleration of government spending for economic development. Rising expectations among the population for more jobs and a better standard of living is also liable to present a cruel dilemma for President Biya.

The appointment of new faces to key cabinet posts since the voluntary retirement at the end of last year by President Ahidjo underlines the seriousness which the Biya government places on rational economic planning. Biya's third cabinet, unveiled in a surprise move in June, is dominated by a rising generation of technocrats with a profound knowledge of the country's economic possibilities as well as its weaknesses.

As in the rest of newly independent Africa, corruption and other forms of

speculation take their toll on the economy. A major dilemma is how to keep illicit trade with Nigeria down to a tolerable level. Goods "Made in Nigeria" — from automobiles to textiles — flood the Cameroonian market and seriously perturb the functioning of the local manufacturing sector. Underground commerce, particularly benefitting northern businessmen, was tolerated until now for political and ethnic reasons in ruling circles. This practice must be reined-in if Cameroonian industry is to be given a chance to develop. For the Biya regime, this dossier is likely to be an extremely difficult one to handle.

Another headache for the new government involves the consequences of the ultra-liberal credit policies encouraged under the *ancien régime*. This practice enabled a handful of northern businessmen to amass over a short period considerable fortunes based on often "non-productive" tertiary activities such as trading, transport and speculative real estate dealing. Bamileke businessmen also benefited

To streamline government activities the Ministry of the Economy and Planning was split into two portfolios. Bol Alima Giberling, a 41 year old university economist, was named to head the Ministry of Planning and Industry. A young northerner, Tori Limangana, has taken over the Trade portfolio. The new Minister of Finance is Etienne Ntsama, a 41 year old former director general of BIAO-Cameroon. Another technocrat from the banking sector, 39 year old Jean Nkuete, was appointed to the influential post of deputy secretary at the presidency.

A hot potato issue soon to be confronted by Cameroon's economic managers is the deficit-ridden and often inefficient parastatal sector. Most of the state-controlled companies represent a serious drain on state finances. Alucam, Cellucam and Cameroon Airlines (Camair), to name just the largest ones, are deeply in the red. If improved management procedures could offer in some cases relief (Camair is to



be reorganised), it is highly doubtful that Cellucam can ever turn a profit and Alucam's fate is dependent on the vagaries of the international demand for aluminium.

from the liberalism. With many loans not being repaid, the Cameroonian banking system found itself in a crunch as its liquidity dried up. A radical restructuring of the credit system is therefore seen as vital in order to channel limited resources into the productive sector. Here, too, the Biya regime will require much courage to confront the power of entrenched interest groups.

The twin problems of rapid urbanisation and rural exodus also have to be faced. It is estimated that about a third of the Cameroonian population already lives in the urban centres and this figure could be superior to 50 per cent in the 1990s. The growth of slums, unemployment and crime will dangerously accelerate unless the urban explosion is halted. The drift of the rural youth to the cities means that already in some regions manpower is cruelly lacking in the farming sector. Already smallholders and agro-industrial estates must seek labour in neighbouring Chad and Equatorial Guinea.

Widening social inequalities could also pose sharp problems in coming years. The Cameroonian elite has a marked taste for conspicuous consumption: in 1982 Cameroon confirmed its rank as Africa's number one importer of French champagne. Luxury housing, apartments abroad and hand-made European clothing are other *pêches mignonnes* of the Cameroonian upper crust. On the other side of the coin, popular quarters, like Douala's Nylon, house tens of thousands of inhabitants in precarious conditions, often without basic amenities and social services.

The temptation to step on the development accelerator during the first years of the Biya presidency could be difficult to resist, resulting in budgetary deficits, trade balance difficulties, and mounting foreign debt. The 1983-84 fiscal year budget at CFA520 billion is a hefty 27 per cent higher than the previous fiscal year. With a slowdown in business activities noted since the beginning of 1983, the government might find it tricky to balance the budget. Although it would have no difficulty in raising money abroad to cover any even-

tual deficit, such a move could bode ill of the future.

Cameroon's foreign debt is slowly but surely starting to creep upwards. It is estimated that at the end of 1982 the country's total foreign debt stood at some \$2,300m, equal to about 30 per cent of the gross domestic product, compared to around 75 per cent in Ivory Coast. Debt servicing as a percentage of exports was a relatively modest 13 per cent in 1981. Last year, this figure had already jumped to 21 per cent. Projections for the end of 1983 peg Cameroon's foreign debt at around \$3,200m, with some \$400m. being required for foreign debt servicing obligations. With export revenues expected to remain stable at best, due to the drop in the price of oil and continued weak prices for tropical commodities like coffee and cocoa, Cameroon's debt service ratio could surpass 25 per cent this year. If this level is still tolerable, given the country's economic potential, the trend is starting to get alarming.

International financial sources were somewhat relieved when, early in the summer, the proposed liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant at Kribi was again postponed. The \$4,000m.-\$5,000m. investment needed to finance the scheme would have taxed Cameroon's borrowing capacity to its limits and placed severe pressure on the balance of payments during the early 1990s when this newly contracted debt would have started to mature. The LNG plant would also have exacerbated reliance on hydrocarbons to the detriment of a more balanced approach towards economic development.

President Biya will have to face up to a double, but related, challenge in the next few years. On the political front, while consolidating his hold on power he must work out a new *modus vivendi* guaranteeing the cohesion of the diverse components of Cameroonian society. This is essential to assure the stability which the regime needs to carry out its projects.

From the economic viewpoint, the era of easy and rapid growth is rapidly coming to an end. The next stage of development will be much more complicated, with Cameroon coming to terms with the limits of the present international division of labour. Cameroon's eventual success or failure will have important consequences for the future of market-oriented development policies in Africa.

[Second of three articles by Howard Schissel: "The Products and the Buyers"]

[No 3449, 19 Sep 83 pp 2169-2171]

[Text] PROFOUND, though unheralded, changes have been going forward in the Cameroonian economy and Cameroon's overseas trade pattern in recent years. The full impact of these mutations, however, are likely to make themselves felt only in the second half of the 1980s.

The first significant shift in the structure of the Cameroonian economy is the inexorable decline of the agricultural sector as the country's chief money-spinner. The exports of vegetable products, foodstuffs, alcohol, tobacco and wood and wood products continues its downward trend. In 1982, for instance, these categories of agricultural exports contributed 40 per cent of Cameroon's global export revenues, in comparison with 46 per cent in 1981, 58 per cent in 1980 and 63 per cent in 1979.

This does not mean that Cameroon's rural economy is collapsing. In fact, agricultural output remains fairly buoyant and the country still can boast a high degree of food self-sufficiency. Agriculture's decline, therefore, is relative. It largely results from the upsurge of Cameroon's offshore oil industry.

Cameroonian economic planners never tire of underlining the "marginal" role which they claim oil plays and is to play in the country's economy. Yet, the oil sector has indubitably become the economy's backbone since the early 1980s, a situation which is likely to be exacerbated in coming years. According to official statistics from the Ministry of Economy and Planning, petroleum revenues accounted for 44 per cent of the country's total exports earnings in 1982, against only 39 per cent the previous year. In 1983, hydrocarbon export earnings should surpass for the first time the 50 per cent plateau.

Some observers of the Cameroon economic scene reckon that it broke this level at least two years ago, proving that Cameroon's dependence on the petroleum industry is much greater than officials readily admit.

Government data has oil earnings in 1982 at \$469m., up from \$425m. in 1981. An interesting discrepancy involves a report by the United States Department of Commerce that \$748m. worth of Cameroonian crude oil last year reached the Amer-

ican market; this sum is superior to the government's total declared hydrocarbon earnings. Moreover, if the US market is Cameroon's largest outlet it is far from being its unique one, with the Netherlands and France also importing smaller amounts of Cameroonian oil.

The second key phenomenon in the Cameroonian economy which has escaped general observation in the press involves the rapid accumulation of capital over the 1980-82 period and the accelerated pace of its Cameroonisation. The rate of capital growth in the leading 200 or so industrial companies between 1980 and 1982 reached a remarkable 49.6 per cent, compared with 11.5 per cent between 1973 and 1980. Firstly, several new concerns were created like SONARA and NOBRA. Secondly, a number of Cameroon's leading industrial ventures also raised their capital, including HEVACAM, ALUCAM, CAMSUCO and CDC.

Concerning the Cameroonisation of the economy, it is interesting to note that from an average of 2.5 per cent between 1973 and 1978, the pace of capital coming under the control of Cameroonian sources rose to an average of 5.25 per cent over the 1980-82 period. Even though the Cameroonian investment code encourages foreign investment, administrative barriers — often artificial in nature — work against new investment from abroad and thus indirectly favour Cameroonian businessmen.

The public sector is a major shareholder in the industrial branch, especially in heavy industry. The principal tool of state intervention is the Société Nationale d'Investissement (SNI) whose holding at the end of fiscal 1981 were estimated at CFA 29,800m., against CFA 24,400m. at the end of the previous fiscal year. The most prominent companies controlled by the state include CAMSUCO, CELLUCAM, CDG, SOCAPALM, SEMRY and Cameroon Airlines. Many of the parastatals suffer from slack management and have been experiencing serious economic difficulties in recent times.

It is Bamileke and northern businessmen who are the principal representatives of



private Cameroonian capital. Their activities have taken a great leap forward in recent years, thanks mainly to ultra-liberal credit policies from the banks. Many of the new enterprises created were speculative in nature and are already facing numerous problems. It is clear that if the government of President Paul Biya decides to pursue a policy of tight credit, many budding Cameroonian entrepreneurs are liable to have the grass cut from beneath their feet. Moreover, the free-wheeling credit policies of the last years of the Ahidjo regime have somewhat dented the financial health of the banking system.

The number one lover to the Cameroonianisation of the economy has been French business interests. In the secondary sector of the economy, French interests held in 1973 some 52 per cent of the capital. This figure plummeted to only 31 per cent in 1980 and 23.6 per cent in 1982. By 1984, France should possess less than 20 per cent of the capital in the secondary sector. By the same token, France's percentage of total capital held by foreigners in the Cameroonian economy has also been dropping: from 77.4 per cent in 1973 to 62.1 per cent in 1980 to 60.8 per cent last year.

French investments in the secondary sector in 1982 were pegged at CFA 63,000m. The French have a predominant position in the construction and public works industry with 63.8 per cent of the capital, the trading sector (62.8 per cent), metallurgical industries (59.4 per cent) and plastic and chemical industries (40.1 per cent).

With CFA 4,500m., Britain is the second largest foreign investor in Cameroon. This is largely the result of the British colonial heritage in western Cameroon. However, the English presence is circumscribed to just a few sectors with the leading British investors being Guinness, R. W. King, a Unilever affiliate and British Petroleum.

West Germany, with CFA 4,300m. worth of investments, is placed third in the league of overseas economic partners. German capital is concentrated in three main spheres: transport with 33 per cent of Cameroon Shipping Lines, textiles with CICAM, and to a lesser extent SYNTECAM, and forestry.

At CFA 4,000m., Italy is right behind West Germany. Almost 60 per cent of this figure is concentrated in the public works and construction sector. Secondly, Italian companies have invested significantly in the forestry industry.

Practically negligible before 1979, American companies have rapidly and massively made their clout felt. By 1982, US direct interests were estimated at around CFA 4,000m. American companies should rapidly outdistance those from other European countries to pull into second place behind France as a foreign investor in Cameroon. Although about 40 US companies have representatives in Douala and Yaoundé, American investment, as in the Ivory Coast, is focused on two key sectors: the oil industry and banks. Mobil, Pecten and Gulf are involved in hydrocarbon activities. Following Chase Manhattan's lead in February 1979, Boston Bank set up shop in June 1981 and Bank of America opened a branch earlier this year. According to a French diplomatic report: "The American presence has been until now marginal in relation to French implantation, but it could significantly grow to the detriment of our own interests. Certain signs (bank openings and commercial delegations) shows that we must be vigilant on this score."

The third notable mutation in the Cameroonian economic scene has been the change in its trading pattern. If France remains Cameroon's prime source of imports, the US has become the country's most important trading partner. This is the result of American purchases of Cameroonian oil. In 1982, the US accounted for 41 per cent of all Cameroonian exports, a figure which is probably well below reality given that a large share of oil exports are not officially reported. Even Holland beats France as Cameroon's second largest foreign market, again due to hydrocarbon.

With 15 per cent of Cameroon's exports, France comes in third as an outlet, followed far behind by West Germany and Italy. France is running a strong trade balance surplus which will be difficult to absorb for it is practically impossible for Paris to purchase a greater share of Cameroon's tropical agricultural produce.

Cameroon replaced Ivory Coast last year as France's largest export market in francophone Africa. France, moreover, has successfully defended its predominance on the Cameroonian market, raising its share from 41 per cent in 1981 to 44 per cent last year. The US too has done well: from 5 per cent in 1980, it boosted its share of the Cameroonian market to 8 per cent last year. West Germany has witnessed a small erosion of its position from 8 per cent to 7 per cent of the market between 1980 and 1982. On the other hand, the Japanese,

thanks to strong automobile and utility vehicle sales, have seen their share of

Cameroon's overseas purchases edge up from 5 to 6 per cent over the same period.

[Last article in series by Howard Schissel: "The Oil Equation"]

[No 3450, 26 Sep 83 pp 2230-2232]

[Text] THE FIRST WAVE of exploration-development activities in Cameroon's offshore oil industry is rapidly coming to an end. Output, which broke the 100,000 barrels a day (b/d) level for the first time last year, should continue to move upwards until 1985-86. Western oilmen in Douala reckon that peak production should be in the neighbourhood of 150,000-160,000 b/d by the mid-1980s and then slowly start to drop off.

This scenario is based on the present exploitable oil reserves known on the Cameroonian continental plateau. The feeling among oil technicians is that Cameroon still has pleasant surprises to offer, but new discoveries are liable to be in deeper water as well as at greater depths under the subsoil. This will render new exploration efforts more costly. At a time of reassessment and retrenchment for the world oil industry, the next few years will provide a breather during which they can re-evaluate seismic data already garnered in Cameroon and mark out new exploration targets.

Cameroon first joined the Africa oil producers' league at the end of 1977, when the French state-controlled oil company, Elf Aquitaine, in association with Pecten, a US Shell affiliate, brought the offshore Kolé field on stream. Oil activities have largely focused on the Rio del Rey area, on the maritime frontier with Nigeria. Some ambiguity remains concerning the exact position of the line dividing the continental plateau between the two countries, and this has led to an imbroglio which even degenerated into an armed clash between naval units in 1981.

The Cameroonian government, under Presidents Ahidjo and Biya, has adopted an extremely low-key approach to its hydrocarbon wealth, decreeing that minimum publicity should be accorded to oil potential. Thus drilling results are purposely kept vague and official statistics are often more confusing than useful.

Last year, for example, the usually reliable French weekly on African economic affairs, *Marchés Tropicaux*, even went so far as to suggest that production figures

were much higher than those officially announced by the government and oil companies.

In any case, all aspects of the oil industry are shrouded in secrecy. Cameroonian authorities say this is done to avoid the building up of an oil boom mentality, as in neighbouring Nigeria and Gabon. The official attitude can be summed up in the following terms: "Before oil there was agriculture; after oil there will be agriculture." In this way, the government hopes to convince the average Cameroonian that efforts must be reinforced, specially in the rural economy, to maintain the country's balanced economic growth and avoid the pitfalls which are now bedevilling Nigeria.

The government's secretiveness has, in some respects, produced results opposite to those aimed for. For instance, *radio trottoir* in Douala and other large urban centres is convinced that there is more oil than the government readily admits to. Likewise, the fact that oil revenues do not enter into state accounts, but are managed directly from the presidential palace, also gives rise to much speculation.

Cameroon has one of the most stringent hydrocarbon legislations in West and Central Africa. A December 1978 law provides for the government to hold a 60 per cent share in all new producing fields and 50 per cent in exploration permits. State holdings in the oil industry go through the Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures (SNH), headed by Samuel Libock.

In accordance with Cameroonian legislation, all expenditure for exploration and development is carried by foreign groups until the start of production. From this point, the government picks up half the tab and the companies can start being reimbursed for their original outlay. Output is shared according to the following scale: up to 15m. tonnes the government receives 60 per cent of the oil, with the companies getting 40 per cent; between 15 and 30m. tonnes, the percentage shifts to 65/35 in favour of the state, and then to 70/30 above 30m. tonnes.

Companies present in Cameroon before the 1978 hydrocarbon legislation were

obliged to revise their contracts with the government. This was particularly the case for Elf and Pecten, the only two concerns to be involved in oil production before the start of 1983.

Elf, in fact, had a virtual monopoly on oil production in Cameroon, often associated with Pecten, until just a few months ago. It is continuing to develop its Rio del Rey oilfields. In addition to the 10 already in activity — Kolé, South Central, North Ekoundou, Betika, Central Kombo, North Kombo, South Bavo and Boa — the French group is scheduled to soon bring into production two others, Inoua and East Kribi.

Elf also has the dominant position on the exploration scene. Besides its offshore acreage and permits along the littoral, the company has two blocks deep in the hinterland: H-46 around the town of Garoua and H-45 Logone-Birni in the extreme north up to Lake Chad. Elf's exploration activities are presently in low gear. On the agenda, however, is a deep well in the Rio del Rey area as well as a wildcard on the Garoua block.

The second French state-controlled oil group, Compagnie Française du Pétrole (CFP-Total), broke Elf's *de facto* oil production monopoly earlier this year when its TEPCAM affiliate brought the H-24 Victoria field on stream. As development work has gone forward on this concession, CFP/Total oilmen realised that initially optimistic projections of 30,000 b/d were overblown. Now, an output of around 15,000 b/d at maximum is expected by 1985.

Pecten also started pumping oil from its H-23 Mokoko-Abana concession in mid-1983. The development programme under way could raise output up to around 20,000-25,000 b/d by 1984-85. The American group recently raised a \$350m. Euro-credit to finance the development of the fields in which it has a stake in the Rio del Rey (with Elf as operator) as well as its Mokoko-Abana field.

Cameroon, along with Nigeria, hopes to commercialise its vast natural gas resources in the form of liquefied natural gas (LNG). With studies well advanced, Cameroon was intent on edging out the Federal Republic to become sub-Saharan Africa's first LNG exporter. But more advanced studies of the extent of Cameroonian gas reserves, coupled with the energy glut in the Western European market, have thrown a spanner in the works for Cameroon.

Last year the specialised French company, Franlab, an affiliate of the French Petroleum Institute (IFP), revised downward Cameroon's known natural gas reserves from an estimated 200,000m. cubic metres to just around 100,000m. cubic metres. Two-thirds of this total lies in the northern region around the Rio del Rey oilfields, held jointly by Elf and Pecten. The remaining third is located in the southern region off the town of Kribi, in concessions belonging to CFP-Total and Mobil.

Since reserves of 100,000m. cubic metres are not sufficient to supply a three train plant producing 6,000m. cubic metres a year, it was decided to scale down to a two train complex with an export capacity of some 4,000m. cubic metres per year. The cost of the LNG plant, gaslines, port facilities and methane tankers has been pegged at between \$4-\$5,000m. at 1982 prices.

A joint venture study group, Société d'Etudes du Gaz du Cameroun (SEGAZCAM), was established to oversee the initial stages of the scheme. SEGAZCAM shareholding was equally divided between Elf, CFP-Total, Mobil, Pecten and SNH. By the same token, a gas purchasing syndicate encompassing Gaz de France (CdF), Ruhrgas of West Germany and Italy's SNAM was set up to eventually negotiate an LNG purchase contract. Unlike crude oil, LNG is sold only under long-term contracts involving automatic price adjustment clauses.

The project's realisation was put off for the first time last year because of the uncertainties surrounding the gas market and the future demand profile in Western Europe. Cameroon was hoping to receive a "political" price from France for its LNG, along the lines of the special Franco-Algerian gas arrangements. President François Mitterrand, during his state visit to Cameroon in June, made no secret of the fact that France had no intention of bucking market forces to paying a price above the world market level.

This temporary setback may be beneficial as the Cameroonian government is now fully aware that the LNG plant, to be sited at Kribi, cannot be a prestige project, but must have its economic viability assured. Thus the SEGAZCAM consortium, meeting in Yaoundé at the end of June, decided to postpone once again the construction of the LNG facility at Kribi.

It is hoped that potential European clients will have a more precise picture of

their gas needs by 1985. Oil companies have practically halted their exploration drilling for natural gas. However, it is in their interest that the LNG plant eventually sees the light of day for it is the only way they can recuperate investment expenditure already made.

Given that the lead time on such a venture is in the order of 6-7 years,

Cameroon — even under the most favourable conditions — could not export LNG before the early 1990s. Because of inflationary pressures, the estimated cost of the Kribi plant and auxiliary facilities is likely to be much higher than the originally projected \$4-\$5,000m.

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## BIYA'S MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN POSITION NOTED

## Weeding Out Opponents

London AFRICA NOW in English No 29, Sep 83 pp 67, 69

[Text] Because former President Ahidjo refused to manipulate the constitution before he handed over power, as was suggested by a powerful elite of the ruling CNU, Paul Biya was able to assume the Presidency. Now he is gradually weeding out those who had attempted to deprive him of power.

Cameroon President Paul Biya's latest Cabinet reshuffle (the second since he came to power last November) has further reduced the influence of the old guards of the Ahidjo days while consolidating the new leader's position. This was inevitable because just before Ahidjo resigned the Presidency, the powerful barons of the ruling Cameroon National Union (CNU) attempted to amend the Constitution to make Biya their puppet. *Africa Now* has learned.

Informed sources said there was a meeting of CNU élites (including Ahidjo) and northern Muslim leaders at the plush residence of a party stalwart, Mousa Yaya, at Ngeme, a village near the oil refinery, in late October after Yaya's private visit to France. Also present at the meeting were Saoudou Daoudou, a former Minister for the Armed Forces, Dr Abdoulaye Maikano, the then Minister for the Armed Forces, and Bello Bouba Maigari, the current Prime Minister.

When Ahidjo disclosed his intention to resign, *Africa Now* was told, his compatriots tried in vain to prevail on him to change his mind. He held his ground and then announced the line-up of the new government. But his opponents did not give up. They then suggested two main options:

- that Ahidjo delay his action and cause an amendment to the constitution to enable the party chairman to have the final say in all matters of government and to make the Presidency a mere ceremonial position.

- that the Prime Minister be given more powers.

But again Ahidjo refused to give in to political manoeuvrings. He insisted that the constitutional provisions be respected. The bone of contention then became: who was to become Prime Minister out of three nominees?

These were Bello Bouba Maigari of the same ethnic group as Ahidjo and Yaya and a blood relation of the latter; a blood relation of Ahidjo, Yousoufa Daouda, former Minister of Economy and Planning and now of Public Service; and Hamadou Moustapha, also a blood relation of Ahidjo. In the end they settled for Bouba Maigari, a suave gentleman who prefers to keep a low profile in line with his Muslim background and in contrast to the flamboyant youth from the south.

Eventually Ahidjo handed power to Biya smoothly, but there were vipers under the beds. Influential members of the CNU felt that a parting of ways was inevitable because certain candidates of their choice had not taken over the Presidential mantle.

Quietly, they canvassed for support in a bid to form a rival party and thus put an end to the domination of the monolithic CNU.

The group established contacts with Anglophone politicians, some of whom had fallen from grace in 1972, to lend credence to the proposed party. But these disgraced politicians, knowing the power of the security apparatus and fully aware of the



consequences if detected, divulged the scheme to the authorities.

It eventually surfaced that the omnipotent and most powerful kingmaker in the corridors of power in Cameroon, Mousa Yaya, was involved in "attempts to destabilise the party" with three others — Ibrahim Ninga Songo, Bienvenue Attenengue (both MPs), and one Prosper Mbassi. The MPs were stripped of their Parliamentary rights for their attitude which was "considered intolerable for the unity of the party."

In fear that a power base had been built at grassroots level by the Gang of Four, as the government-owned *Cameroon Tribune* christened the plotters, Ahidjo, now CNU chairman, undertook a tour of the seven provinces to assure party supporters personally of the CNU's indefatigability and thus dispel any doubts.

This was followed by visits to overseas sections of the party by leading members of the central committee with exhortations to close ranks and adhere to the principles of the CNU.

Naturally, the Ahidjo resignation had heralded whispers of possible new faces in the new Assembly. But this was not the case. The CNU's central committee issued a circular "on the modalities for the election at grassroots level." This was interpreted in certain circles to mean that several candidates would contest a seat and the victor would have been voted in on the basis of popularity.

It transpired, however, that grassroots actually meant party leaders at divisional levels who were themselves very interested in retaining their seats. In the end, 78 of the old guard returned to Parliament. In fact the figure may have been 86 if eight had not died in the previous Parliament.

Thus, although more suitable candidates had applied, old ties helped the old guard to come back. This resulted in many divisions refusing to vote because the party had imposed candidates (most of whom were out of touch with the realities of their constituencies) on the electorate. To further confuse the voters, the central committee announced that the country was an electoral unit and therefore no one represented a division of a province as such.

The results announced by the Supreme Court were expected. It said that 99.99% of the voters were in favour of the CNU list with only 109 void votes out of 3,625,579. It is difficult to say whether Cameroonians are losing interest in Parliamentary elections because the number of applicants to contest in 1983 rose by only 13 on a figure of 2,918 five years ago.

As informed diplomatic sources in Yaounde and Paris would have it, President Biya has stepped on quite a few toes within the short span of his administration. This

was why some influential elements within the CNU hierarchy prevailed on the Central Committee to hold a caucus.

This was intended to empower the party to appoint members of the government, senior officials and holders of key posts in parastatals directly. Biya got wind of this idea and, acting with great speed, went ahead and appointed his own men, the cream of intellectual technocrats with hitherto unimpeachable credentials.

In choosing his men, President Biya has, however, maintained the theory of ethnic balance and of offering an olive branch to Anglophone politicians who will hold sway in any power tussle. His appointments have also appeased those who have been calling for solutions to inherited social problems such as nepotism, corruption, etc. But Biya has not yet dealt a blow to "influential groups and recognised pressuring minorities" who work behind the scenes.

The blow that he did strike during his June reshuffle was to kick out of the corridors of power some of the hitherto unassailable confidants of Ahidjo. Saoudou Daoudou (who was at the Mgeme meeting) was one. He had been a senior Minister for the armed forces for 20 years and had been considered heir apparent.

Sometime ago, his relationship became rather uneasy with senior army officers and he was demoted to the Ministry of Public Service. When Ahidjo handed over power, Daoudou was secretary-general at the Presidency with the rank of a senior Minister.

Another to go was Victor Ayissi Mvodo who held the powerful Ministry of Territorial Administration (Interior) and was for many years the political secretary of the CNU until 1980 when at the Bafoussam Congress the post was given to the innocuous Sabal Lecco who is chairman of the Economic and Social Council.

Samuel Eboua, who was secretary-general at the Presidency under Ahidjo, was also ditched. As *eminence grise*, he considered himself as President in the making. But he lost his post to Daoudou and became a senior Minister for the Agriculture Portfolio until his recent eclipse.

President Biya also replaced Hamadou Moustapha, a blood relation of Ahidjo and who had been widely thought of as the person to take over as Prime Minister when Biya moved to the Presidency.

Now the new leader is getting into his stride. After a tour of the seven provinces, Biya is assured of popular support to put him in good stead for a full mandate when his interim term ends in 1985 — provided he is nominated by the party.

In between, he needs courage and determination to surmount the many hurdles of making Cameroon a better society. The fact that he has made some

remarkable progress in a very long race suggests that he might weather the storm.

He certainly should be watchful of the security apparatus inherited from his predecessor. This is why it came as no surprise when he announced at the end of last month that Ahidjo's former bodyguard

and aide were plotting to overthrow the government. Ahidjo was very angry. He said the government had "fabricated a dossier of lies which it is not difficult to extract by torture if necessary." What this means is that there will be a long period of uncertainty in Cameroon. ●

### Vested Interests

London AFRICA NOW in English No 30, Oct 83 p 23

[Text] With ex-President Ahidjo resigning leadership of the UNC, the new President's position is strengthened. But he still has to reckon with powerful vested interests.

With the resignation of Ahmadou Ahidjo as leader of the *Union Nationale Camerounaise (UNC)*, President Paul Biya seems to have finally asserted his authority in Cameroon. But many pitfalls still lie ahead before the country can be said to be politically stable.

Ahidjo's departure from the country on August 27, after bitter accusations that Biya had set up "a police state" defused a situation which was becoming very tense as Biya moved steadily towards dismantling the system which Ahidjo had built up over 22 years in power.

It emerged soon after Ahidjo stepped down as Head of State unexpectedly last November, handing over the Presidency to Biya but retaining the leadership of the UNC, that all was not well between them. In effect, it appeared that Ahidjo, after realising that perhaps he was not as ill as he had thought, regretting abandoning the trappings of power and certainly under pressure from the men whom Biya was beginning to push aside, began to assert that the state must be subordinate to the party.

Ahidjo conveniently forgot that when he was President the situation was quite the reverse and Biya did not hesitate to remind him of the fact. The new President obviously did not lack confidence, but in party matters he still had to tread cautiously, as when he dropped his idea of having more than one candidate (though all would still be UNC-nominated) for each seat in the May Parliamentary elections.

In the government, however, Biya was evidently in control. In three successive Cabinet reshuffles he replaced Ahidjo men by people more to his choice, notably on June 18, when an imminent visit by President Francois Mitterrand of France diverted attention and, on August 22, when Prime Minister Bello Bouabara and Armed Forces Minister Abdoulaye Maikano were removed.

Biya also split the northern region into three administrative districts and replaced

most of the provincial governors. At the end of August he did the same for the prefects, or district administrators, and the provincial secretaries-general, the most important officials after the governors.

At the same time as the latest reshuffle, Biya also put his own men at the head of the army and announced that a plot had been discovered against him. A number of arrests were made — up to 100, according to some sources — and the implication was made that Ahidjo was behind it. Hence the former President's accusation that Biya was running a "police state," for which there is no evidence.

The crisis has been portrayed in simplistic terms as an ethnic conflict between the Moslem north loyal to Ahidjo and the Christian and animist south supporting Biya. It might well degenerate into such a situation if people are forced to take sides, but in essence it is the resistance of the "old guard," most of whom happen to come from the north, to a new broom threatening to sweep away their almost traditional privileges acquired from being close to the former President.

There is no doubt that Ahidjo feels himself betrayed by his *protégé*, but he himself has strongly denied that he wants his old job back. The same may not be true for many of those who relied on him for their positions of influence and wealth.

Biya is up against very powerful vested interests who have ensured that only a small fraction of Cameroon's income from oil and other assets filters through to the mass of the people. He has declared his intention of tackling corruption, alcoholism, prostitution and banditry, and restoring morality to public life. When he spoke to people of his own region in the capital, Yaounde, he warned: "I am President of all Cameroonians. It would be a dangerous illusion to hope for particular privileges, especially in appointments."

Biya has the backing of the younger generation and the intellectuals, who are

looking for real changes. Much depends on his level of support within the UNC, whose branches are omnipresent, though official figures of membership at around 3.3m hardly show massive enthusiasm among Cameroon's eight million population. After the announcement of the August plot, messages of loyalty poured in and the *Cameroon Tribune* urged Biya to take over Ahidjo's position as chairman of the party.

Biya was certainly expected to call a general congress of the UNC this autumn, but his tactics were difficult to predict. He is certainly thought to be moving towards greater political freedom, as shown by his invitation to exiles to come home. Eventually, he may possibly allow a small number of other parties to be formed, as Senghor did in Senegal.

Ahidjo is certainly expected to keep well out of the way now. He resigned his chairmanship of the party from his villa at Grasse, in southern France, and appeared to be in no hurry to go back to Cameroon. Biya and his supporters would no doubt prefer that he did not.

Biya, then, is on a tightrope, picking his way cautiously at a pace which may seem too fast for the old guard and too slow for his own more enthusiastic followers. Whatever happens, Cameroon's political analyst Pierre Flambeau Ngayap's fascinating work: *Cameroun, qui gouverne?*, which escaped censorship to become a best-seller earlier this year, may soon need drastic revision ●

CSO: 3400/233



## GOVERNMENT DEFENDS CURB ON PRESS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3451, 3 Oct 83 p 2322

[Article by David Achidi Ndifang]

[Text]

UNSCRUPULOUS and unauthorised publications have come in for attack from the government of late, especially when they include reports on various events unfolding here in Cameroon. Some clandestine publications, having taken advantage of press and speech freedoms since the coming to power of President Biya, have, according to official sources, got into the habit of publishing "half truths".

These publications, according to the new Minister for Territorial Administration, Jean Fouman Akame, have tended to intoxicate people. Addressing private and independent newspaper proprietors, M. Akame said all newspapers and magazines should adhere to Cameroon Press Law 66/LF/18 of December 21, 1986, and the modified text therein, according to Decree No. 81 244 of June 22, 1981 (*West Africa*, October 5, 1981).

Emphasising that his actions did not amount to a clampdown on the freedom of the press, M. Akame said certain journals did not achieve an adequate standard of journalism — indeed, all those who had not fulfilled conditions of the above decrees would be seized by Governors, Prefects or the Forces of Law and Order around the country.

The newspapers which have fulfilled, according to Mr. Akame, the conditions of the various decrees are:

- ☐ *Cameroon Tribune* — government-controlled daily in French and weekly in English
- ☐ *Unité* — Ruling party monthly published in both languages in Yaounde
- ☐ *Cameroon Information* — a virtually defunct bilingual monthly, published by the Information Ministry
- ☐ *La Gazette* — an influential bilingual monthly published simultaneously in Douala and Limbe (formerly Victoria).
- ☐ *Pistes Camerounais* — a quarterly published by the Commissioner-General for Tourism.
- ☐ *Transports Maritimes* — another house magazine, published by the Cameroon Ports Authority
- ☐ *Le Marathon-Independent* — published in Yaoundé.
- ☐ *Fair-Play* — independent, published in Yaounde
- ☐ *Cameroon Times* and *Cameroon Outlook* — independent, published in English in Limbe.
- ☐ *Cameroon Post* — independent, published in Bamenda.
- ☐ *Le Flacoyant* — published in Yaounde.
- ☐ *Nfuli Nsienkengwe* — a cultural magazine published in Bamileke language in Bafeng.
- ☐ *Nled Bekristen* — a religious magazine
- ☐ *Cameroon Hebdo and Mefoe*.

The number of unauthorised publications is about 20; these have been instructed, strictly in their own interests, to close down or face harsh penalties.

With regard to newspapers and publications published outside Cameroon, all are subject to censorship before distribution — those found to have distasteful articles are destroyed. Various European-based papers have received such treatment recently, especially since reports have been appearing of the crisis between the former and current Presidents.

CSO: 3400/233

## BRIEFS

OPPOSITION ACCUSES AHIDJO--In a statement in Paris the still clandestine /Union des Populations du Cameroun/ [in italics] (UPC) condemned the "plot against the republic". In a telegram to President Biya, they expressed support for the president and for democratic change in Cameroon. Events, said the telegram, had confirmed the warning earlier given to the president by the UPC. "The policy of hesitations and half-measures avoiding the legislation of popular forces and a veritable democracy is dangerous for yourself and the country", it said. It also called for an international arrest warrant to be issued for M. Ahidjo, that the plotters should be the subject of a public trial, and claimed that "more than 900,000m. CFA francs had been embezzled by the former president, to be used to plot for the reconquest of power. [as published] [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3448, 12 Sep 83 p 2157]

CSO: 3400/233

## ENEMY SOLDIERS JOIN HABRE FORCES

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 3 Oct 83 p 6

[Article: "Seven Ralliers Brought before the Press."]

[Text] A group of seven enemy soldiers, including two leaders, rejoined the ranks of the government forces. Appearing before the press Saturday at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in the presence of the presidential delegate and minister in charge of information, M Soumaila Mahamat, and the director-general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, M Michel Froud, the seven ralliers said they decided to join the patriotic forces following numerous extortionist acts by the Libyan troops.

It was mainly M Orozi Mahamat Issa who took the center stage Saturday at the Chamber of Commerce, describing in detail the various acts of barbarism perpetrated by the Libyan invaders. Thefts, rapes, massacres and abductions are practices widely used by the hordes of mercenaries who act this way despite the presence of some expatriates on conquered land in the places they occupy. The revolt of M Orozi and his companions arose out of those actions, which are increasing daily. He pointed out that the Libyan flag is flying in Faya right now. Some 3000 mercenaries of the Islamic legions and soldiers of the regular Libyan army are concentrated there and are under orders from the two colonels, Rifi and Fadhi. M Orozi noted, in addition, the presence in Faya of other whites "who speak neither Arabic nor French." Those foreigners, he pointed out, are becoming more numerous every day.

The seven enemy soldiers rallying to the national cause stated that many of their cohorts wanted to leave the zone of Libyan control, but that it was not very easy to do so. The Libyans have set up a [word missing] precise and sure-fire system of surveillance, reinforced by surveillance helicopter flights that fire without warning on all those who try to leave the Libyan calvary.

Finally, M Orozi and his men said that they were ready to fight on behalf of the government forces against the Libyans and mercenaries from all sides.

9475

CSO: 3419/59

## VITTEL CONFERENCE SAID TO HAVE HAD SOME POSITIVE RESULTS

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 5 Oct 83 pp 3-4

[Article: "The Vittel Summit: An Undeniable Success for Chad."]

[Excerpt] The 10th conference of French and African heads of state ended last night without establishing the good impression that emerged at the beginning. Some steps forward were taken, however, especially in the search for solutions to the war in Chad. That question, which dominated the two days of discussion bringing together about 30 state leaders or delegates, had been the subject of a joint statement. But the statement, formulated by President Sekou Toure of Guinea, was not adopted, since it lacked the approval of all the countries participating.

While pointing out President Hissein Habre's desire to negotiate with all the Chadians, the joint statement emphasized the preservation of Chad's unity and integrity. A passage devoted to the French intervention expressed the African countries' gratitude to France. That statement was boycotted by several well-known countries such as the Congo and Benin. Those who blamed that text for strengthening N'Djamena's position of lawful power also disapproved of the caution to be given to French interventionism in Africa. Not surprisingly, therefore, in Vittel, they reverted back to the traditional schema of the so-called moderate and progressive countries. The point which most irritated the heads of those countries, most of which were known allies of Libya, was that the negotiations as taken up at Vittel would establish the legitimate government of Chad under Hissein Habre, against the rebels who still uphold the authority of the defunct GUNT [Transitional National Union Government]. In fact, the fanciful dream of those countries was to bring together all the tendencies and create a Lagos-type of conference--something that seemed perfectly ridiculous in the present context where an internationally recognized government has exercised effective authority for more than one year over Chad. That attempt did not have a chance because, from the outset, it was clear in the minds of the participants at the 10th Franco-African summit that they had to help Chad not only to regain peace and unity but also to recover its territorial integrity. And the seriousness of the threats to the states' security and integrity received the particular attention of that Franco-African meeting.

The viewpoint expressed by President Mitterrand at the end of that session conveyed well the spirit of those concerted efforts. "Two great principles,"

he said, "indicate the limits within which we hope to advance: respect for Chad's territorial integrity and priority to negotiation, i.e., the necessary search for a peaceful solution." He especially stressed that "no negotiation was acceptable if it did not result in Chad's integrity,"--clearly a position which corresponds perfectly with that of the Chadian authorities. The French president stated, moreover, that the Franco-African summit had appealed to the OAU to "get seriously involved in the practical search for ways to restore peace" to Chad.

The Vittel summit was not a failure in itself as some of the news media tried to present it. The fact that a final statement was not issued does not totally measure the results of that meeting. If the summit did not bring a miraculous solution to the Chadian drama, it is to be credited with outlining the dialogue. Thus, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, M Idriss Miskine, rightly expressed his satisfaction, because the voice of Chad had been heard.

In fact, the rising tide of solidarity for Chad on the part of the majority of the states present at Vittel was the result of an important consciousness-raising campaign waged by the Chadian delegates and, especially, the president of the republic, who met with a large number of state heads. The statement that he made during the summit likewise afforded them a better understanding of the real facts of the conflict between Chad and Libya. His explanations, the minister of foreign affairs pointed out, were well understood. The readiness to negotiate with the Chadians, expressed by President Hisssein Habre at Vittel, is nothing new. Past attempts have been numerous and only Libyan intervention has been able to prevent those measures from being carried out.

9475

CSO: 3419/59

## BARDAI ON POOR HARVEST PROSPECTS, RISING PRICES

AB101240 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The anti-national policy introduced by the revanchist clique of the so-called authorities in Ndjamena has had immediate repercussions on the agricultural production of the regions hitherto considered our country's main grain-producing areas. Thus, the Guera and Chari-Banguirmi regions and some southern regions have experienced poor harvests owing to massive rural exodus.

According to the 23 October 1983 issue of the Swiss newspaper [name indistinct], our country's regions presented as the main grain-producing areas including the Guera region are facing a serious threat of famine. According to observers, this famine will be worse than that of 1973 which struck the names of many villages off the Chadian map, resulting in the deaths of thousands of our people. The Swiss newspaper indicated that according to the forecasts for this year, there will not be a good harvest and there will be insufficient millet production.

To these bitter facts have been added the barbarous acts of extortion being committed against the peaceful civilians who only want to attend to their usual occupation, to which the frequent sudden interruptions of rain experienced at the beginning of September have definitively put a stop, thus disappointing their hope for a better future for farmers. This explains the excessive increase of the price of millet in the main local markets and the scarcity of certain foodstuffs. The immediate consequences of this is that many people are preparing to leave for other more promising horizons where they hope to find profitable work. During the past years, the people of the above-mentioned regions survived only thanks to the aid of international humanitarian organizations which distributed food to the underprivileged. How can the people hold out till the end of 1983 since prices continue to rise and the forecasts indicate that it is impossible to survive for another 2 months?

CSO: 3419/164



CHURCH'S RESPONSE TO REVOLUTIONARY CHALLENGE IN ETHIOPIA

Verona NIGRIZIA in Italian Oct 83 pp 14-18

[Article by Giovanni Bonzanino: "Ethiopia. The Challenge of the Revolution"]

[Text] We are the church.

Survey of the present state of the church today in some African contexts. Very diverse situations--and if space permitted--we could have added many others--but tied together as if by a thread that is destined to become ever stronger: the awareness that the future of the people of God is not in the hands of a few willing "experts," but of God's people, themselves.

"The Challenge of the Revolution," by Giovanni Bonzanino, [is an account] in which a missionary addresses other missionaries with whom he shares the experience of evangelization in a marxist country. It is the final text, prior to his sudden death this past January, of a man who knew how to reflect upon the history of his church.

A missionary of the Consolata; author of many studies, including "Missionaries in the Revolution and Return Home" (EMI, Bologna 1983), his most recent book, published posthumously.

The dramatic circumstances of the beginning of the Ethiopian revolution (September 1974), the years during which the country went from a state that is known as feudalism to the one, not yet definitive, of socialism, required a kind of response and commitment by the church that was characteristic of the testimony of a historic period of struggle and violence.

Ours is now the "post" revolutionary period: one of reconstruction and change in the society that constitutes a real challenge to the church. And this passing from the course of violence to that of normality is crucial, because the future of Ethiopia depends on the period of transition.

"Not He Who Says..."

The plan for human existence, as it is conceived in socialist ideology, is anything but foreign to the evangelical plan, even if the faith does not explicitly acknowledge this in its programming. The gospel reminds us of the



fact that God can be present more in a dimension that seems to exclude Him than in another that acknowledges Him only in words. "Not he who says Lord, Lord, will enter the Kingdom of Heaven, but he who does the will of my Father who is in heaven; he will enter the kingdom of heaven." This does not mean that an explicit proclamation of the message of the gospel is not fundamental, but that the realization of such a proclamation can become possible if our participation in the human plan (for us also evangelical) of the revolution is such as to give us the right to be present.

Revolutionary strategy will not always be expressed in the same way that we define "christian morality." When this occurs, as in the case of the nationalization of our work in Eritrea, we should not play the part of a victim that withdraws into sad passivity, but react "evangelically," that is, maintain a typically missionary availability and participation, without indulging in nostalgic regrets.

Our participation in the revolution is based on the fact that that eschatological future that we preach has its beginning in time. The fact that this has been forgotten in history has caused those reactions that have reduced the building of the Kingdom by excluding and rejecting the eschatological future.

The emergence tomorrow of Ethiopia and of the characteristics that distinguish it will depend also on the manner in which the church will have responded to the challenge of the revolution.

#### Irremediable Rupture?

The dominant theme of the transitional period of the revolution is that of development, of progress of the masses, with a sense of critical realism--real, positive, and scientific--that was utilized by the second COPWE (Commission for the Organization of the Ethiopian Workers Party) congress this past January.

A marxist revolution is characterized by radical changes in the ideological, political, economic, and social fields. It proceeds without reticence and with persevering and untiring pressure to pulverize the past regime that in Ethiopia, it must be acknowledged, did not help to develop the masses and which kept alive an archaic and oppressive system of government.

The Ethiopian revolution, with its series of sudden and radical changes, obliged the churches to undergo an accelerated process of revision. Their first reaction was to consider the changes from a negative point of view, because they were touched to the quick with regard to their privileges and property.

Soon after (I am speaking of the Catholic Church), the conflict was surmounted, not through passive and fatalistic acceptance, but through a realistic and critical examination of these changes, accomplished in the light of the

principles and social responsibilities of the church, itself.

Often a rupture between a marxist revolution and the church is irremediable. The marxists aim to eliminate religion as a "metaphysical stupidity," to use one of Marx's own expressions. The christians in turn reject marxism as the cause of all evil, because of its materialism. But it does remain true that marxism expresses aspirations for a more just society which, consciously or unconsciously, were borrowed from christianity.

#### Love For the Most Humble

Today we are offered the chance, among other things, of becoming instruments for development, by participating in the "10-year plan," regarding which Chief of State Menghistu Haile Mariam has said: "Planned work, development, and growth are vital to the success of our effort to build a new society...In order for our plan to be genuinely oriented toward socialism, we must be guided by socialist principles that are adapted creatively to the special conditions of our country."

There are clear signs that our participation in this work plan is welcome. We may ask what form our intervention can take. We can help to develop a consciousness of participation more than of ownership and share the knowledge we have in the fields of education, medicine, and agriculture, and make ourselves available for developmental projects that will lead the masses to greater autonomy.

In venturing into this field of humanization and development, we find that we have within our religious and missionary patrimony many common denominators with the revolution--because human development was, and is, tied in with evangelization even before it was tied in with marxism. An improvement with respect to man's having more, to use an aphorism from POPULORUM PROGRESSIO, signifies an advancement toward being more.

There of course are some priorities with respect to our participation in the improvement of the human situation of the country. It is a question of those choices that identify us as disciples of the gospel and that are directed toward those services that require a greater sacrifice and for which there is no human reward. In Ethiopia there are situations that require a massive intervention on the part of the church and that make it possible that it be realized in the practice of love for the most humble.

Recent statistics show that in Ethiopia there are 1 1/2 million handicapped persons under 14 years of age; 1/2 million blind children; 150,000 lepers; an infantile mortality rate of children under 4 years of age of about 247 per thousand; 1 doctor for every 80,000 inhabitants. As a matter of fact, only a minimal portion of this mass of suffering persons is reached by welfare institutions, either governmental or voluntary.

It is surprising that the church, which in the past had a certain monopoly in these sectors that were neglected by others, is so slow in giving a hand to a humanity that strives to survive in the midst of suffering that requires an urgent intervention. And it is not less surprising that the church remains present in these sectors in countries where the local structures are such as to permit suitable assistance that is possible without it.

It is a question of duplication in the first world, and of lack of help in the third. It is a challenge that has been ignored too long. It is a field that requires initiative and courage, the ability to break away from pre-established and comfortable missionary programs, professional capability, and abundant resources.

### Answer the Challenge

The future prospects of a presence of the church in Ethiopia will depend on a courageous acceptance that is filled with human and christian values, on the challenge of the revolution--and this not in terms of survival, but on the innate need of the church.

With respect to institutions, churches tend to cling to the traditional, and at times to out of date values and models. Our response to the challenge will consist instead of bringing traditions up to date, so that they may cause the meanings of the gospel to emerge within the revolutionary context. Thus our way of living and teaching religion in churches and in schools will cause us to be promoters of a christianity that will be leaven, not dregs.

Our reply to the challenge of the revolution should be planned in an organic manner from the pastoral and social point of view, keeping in mind not so much our individual institutions but the church, which must emerge alive and vibrant in the revolution. We are not paying enough attention to this. An indefinite and easy religiousness is still common.

In our time in Ethiopia it is more difficult to be a missionary who is searching and experimenting for Christ than it is to be one who suffers in prison in defense of some past value that is not very important.

During the first centuries of christianity, being a witness meant being a martyr. Later, it meant being a monk. Today for a religious and a missionary in the context of the revolution, it means being a pioneer, a prophet, a precursor of ways that will make it possible for the redemption of Christ to continue in the present. It is a duty to remind those who intend to follow this path that such a prophetic attitude cannot be reduced to a metastatic dimension. All the great prophets, from Isaiah to Amos, to Jesus, had a clear understanding of the historic situation of their time. And instead the common temptation of churches is to withdraw within themselves. And there are

signs that this is occurring. This will cause an isolation, a ghetto, an inability to show young people, students, our new generations in Ethiopia that the traditional faith that forged their culture has such vitality that it can, along with other forces, reforge it.

#### Realism and Faith

When we accept being involved in socio-political situations like the one in Ethiopia, we find that we have to face problems and difficulties. I will touch on three.

First of all, there is a certain fear connected with our service work of being rejected if we are no longer needed, because of the principle of incompatibility of christianity and marxism. Or also, if not completely excluded, reduced to a private form of religion which would hinder us from engaging in any form of social activity. Therefore our cooperation is not free of apprehension. We cannot help but remember the mortification of Asmara; we have heard of, or read, the report of the orthodox bishop of Jerusalem, and the "top secret" plan against religion. Finally, we recently have also read the conclusions of the second COPWE congress, with their threatening tone--in issues 2-5--in which it is said that if some foolhardy person were to dare to do something that is deemed to be against the revolution, under the guise of religious freedom, no means will be spared to recall him to order.

Also, even if all of the suppositions should have some basis, we must react positively, in solidarity with our poor brothers, by firmly avowing our faith.

The fact remains that working in the context of a revolution with a marxist orientation is never easy for a religious. We must maintain sober realism and a faith that pervades everything we do.

#### Community Testimony

In the second place, the challenge that comes to us from the revolution must be accepted in a positive manner not only by the religious and missionaries, but also by the entire christian community. Our communities are not oriented to this form of testimony. Participation in the revolution in the form of cooperation with regard to work for the good of the masses for many Catholics is ambiguous to say the least.

Our communities, at least in the cities, make up a middle class that can afford a fair standard of living, while the great majority of people is still very poor, especially among non-Catholics. In a certain way this contradicts our faith.

Developmental work requires greater participation on the part of our laity and the response to the revolution with respect to improving the standard of living of the masses must be more effective, even if it comes from a minority. It is our duty to guide our christians to an observance of faith that does not become reduced to devotional forms, but that will be expressed in evangelical actions of sharing with the poor. "I was hungry and you fed me..."

Today's Ethiopian christianity may also be an obstacle to the revolution, by remaining isolated and passive. What is needed is a conversion from a devotional christianity to a committed christianity. The apostleship plans of the laity should be reviewed and changed, from a context that is purely religious and charitable to a revolutionary one, one of the humanization of the life of our brothers and sisters.

The question remains: "What should be done?" In the meantime it is known that most of our christians enjoy the essential advantages of lodging, running water, and electric light, while 90 percent of Ethiopians still lack them.

#### Two Ways

Finally, in a revolutionary context like the Ethiopian one, there are difficulties connected with the methods that the revolution utilizes. In dealing with the social values of justice and of development, at times it seems to us that we should respond with a clear stand that is expressed in reactions of denunciation or of open criticism.

But decisions of this nature are left to the leadership of the church, to the bishops, and to the episcopal conference. At times personal reactions, or that of a group, especially when it is a question of western mentality, can be compromising and harmful.

Our participation in the work of justice, development, and human advancement can generally choose between two ways. I shall define them: Dom Helder Camara's way and the way of Mother Teresa, of Calcutta. The first consists of a reaction in the form of denunciation, of proposal, of a struggle, of opposition in the area of social justice, when forms of oppression or of alienation appear in this area. And this until the reaction is reduced to silence.

The second way consists of service. Where there is a need, there is an intervention in the form of a silent and efficient action, with an outstretched hand and an offer of hope to those in need, in Calcutta as in Addis Ababa.

The first way can at times exercise a liberating influence, but usually it ends in a dead-end. The second can convince one to adopt a liberating form, and in any case it is not decisively rejected by a power that is intolerant of criticism.



The church follows one or the other course, and often both at the same time. In Latin America the first seems more necessary. In a country like Ethiopia, the second seems to be service, certainly in a more explicit form, in behalf of justice and development--since christianity and marxist socialism do not exclude each other. There are differences in many sectors that cannot be minimized, but divisions can also be bridged. And in the realm of development, of progress, of justice, of assistance to the poor, there are surprising similarities.

Keeping this in mind, it is possible to pursue a common ideal without, however, being absorbed into the system. We christians want complete freedom, but we cannot exclude the value of partial freedom; and we know that true spiritual freedom is not attained without shaking off the shackles of slavery, of poverty.

8255

CSO: 3428/2



FOOD MAFIA EXERCISES STRANGLEHOLD OVER ECONOMY

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Food Mafia"]

[Text] LAST Monday, a joint Army and Police operation was mounted in Accra to track down on currency trafficking.

A notorious area was cordoned off and searched. The results, in terms of exposing the workings of the black market in foreign exchange, were perhaps not as rewarding as they might have been. This could be because the time chosen for the operation was not the time of maximum activity, or it could be because the big fish somehow got wind of the operation, and escaped from the net before it closed around them.

But one thing emerged clearly--the existence of a well organised Food Mafia, complete with God-fathers controlling a web of activities which enable them to dominate the trade in basic food items--corn, rice, groundnut, beans.

The major discovery leading to this conclusion was the existence of huge quantities of sacks on the premises of people also suspected of currency dealing. These were sacks which had been purchased in bulk. Piles of receipts were found with them, many of them Cocoa Marketing Board receipts.

Now the CMB is supposed to sell used sacks to farmers. The people from whom these sacks were seized are definitely NOT farmers.

Large quantities of cedis were also found. The combination of sacks and cedis means food purchases. Who dominate food purchases in many of the major producing areas?

The scenario seems to be like this:

In the area which was covered by Monday's operation many aliens, particularly Gaos, can be seen each day sitting outside shops and stores. They seem to be doing nothing in particular, certainly nothing productive. Many of them have no documents to cover their presence in this country. Yet they survive without stirring from their ports.

They are the money-changers, reporting to their masters. The big men, the organising God-fathers, operate from obscure premises with efficiently maintained telephones. Whilst telephones in important offices are often out of order, these hot-lines are well maintained, so that the God-fathers are in constant contact with the airport, or wherever a big deal may arise.

In one such headquarters, the God-father had supplies of business cards carrying a variety of telephone numbers--either his number is changed periodically, or there are several hot-lines for different purposes.

Informants indicated that these big dealers had "bought" the Police in their areas.

So the sacks and the cedis are sent up-country. Agents of the God-fathers buy the produce of the farmers. They are not so naive as to bring it conspicuously down to Accra. It is held at centres inland--some of them easily identifiable, such as the Kumasi corn-market which was recently raided, and some of them in obscure villages in the producing areas.

When shortages force up the prices, the God-fathers send out their orders to sell.

This well-organised network co-ordinating currency trafficking, supplies of sacks, food purchasing, storage and sales, has a stranglehold over a large sector of the food trade.

In the present state of our economy, this means a stranglehold over the life-blood of the people. And it must be broken.

CSO: 3400/224

## LAND DISPUTES DISRUPT FARMING ACTIVITIES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "These Land Disputes'"]

[Text] THE Chairman of the PNDC and Leader of the Revolution, Flt.-Lt. J. J. Rawlings, has said time and again that land disputes, whatever their nature, should not be made to disrupt farming activities or for that matter any other commercial activities which are land-based.

This piece of advice as it relates to farming needs no further explanation. Indeed for a country which has to be self-sufficient in food production and produce enough to feed agro-based industries, the incidence of land disputes obviously tends to negate the effort at self-sufficiency. The hope of the "People's Daily Graphic" has been that due to the incessant reminders, Ghanaians will see the need to refrain from such disputes and utilise all disputed lands for the benefit of the contestants themselves and the nation at large.

Sometimes, the issues involved in such disputed lands are so complex that immediate solutions are impossible. There are lands which have been under dispute over several generations and which are not being utilised now for fear that this or that contestant may get incensed and start bloody conflicts. But while the contestants are at it, they deprive themselves of the benefits of the land and yet more often than not those involved refuse to come to a compromise to allow for use of the land before final settlement.

At the moment, six villages in the Amansie District of the Ashanti Region have locked horns over a contested 2,000 hectares of land. The ensuing drama which has unfolded is exactly what the Leader of the Revolution has been advising against--a disruption of farming activities.

In fact the case in point looks so absurd since the land has been cultivated with various food crops some of which are ready for harvesting. Now, the prospect for the creation of an artificial scarcity of foodstuffs cannot be ruled out and yet the contestants have refused to see reason and allow good sense to prevail. It is a very sad situation. The story has it that one faction has appealed to the government to intercede and stop any bloodshed and also to diffuse the tension now existing in the area in order that normal farming activities could resume.

It is the view of this paper that in order to forestall such occurrences and bring peace among others who are already feuding over land, a well programmed educational campaign must be launched to educate land tillers all over the country to explain the disadvantage the country is put to by land disputes. In this regard, we urge regional and district secretaries to take the initiative in this educational campaign programme. The PDCs in those areas could be utilised to get together teams embracing cross-sections of all recognised groups such as representatives of the Ghana Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives and town and village development committees. This is very important if land disputes should be brought to the barest minimum or entirely eliminated.

CSO: 3400/224

## BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS FOOD PROJECTS AID--The Netherlands Government has committed 240,000 dollars to food crop projects in the Akyem Begoro and Wenchí areas in the Eastern and Brong-Ahafo Regions respectively. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Oct 83 p 5]

NETHERLANDS MEDICAL EQUIPMENT--WERK Groep (Boa Yen), a Ghanaian-Dutch benevolent committee based in Kampen, Holland, yesterday donated 11 cartons of medical equipment worth Ƶ50,000 to the Ministry of Health at a ceremony in Accra. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 1 Oct 83 p 8]

FRENCH INSTRUCTION--TO remove the language barrier between Ghana and her neighbouring French-speaking countries, the Ministry of Education has decided to introduce the teaching of French in first-cycle educational institutions throughout the country. The Assistant Director of Education for Winneba District, Mr J. Chansah, disclosed this when he opened a three-day workshop-conference at Winneba last Thursday for members of the Ghana Association of French Teachers (GFT). He said recommendations on the move had already been approved by the Government, but lack of French teachers was delaying the implementation of the scheme. Mr Chansah noted that because of the importance the Ministry attached to the issue, it was sparing no effort to recruit enough French teachers to enable the programme to take off as soon as practicable. He hoped a common language spoken by Ghana and her neighbours would promote increased co-operation, mutual understanding and effective trade between them. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 3 Oct 83 pp 1, 3]

CSO: 3400/224

## BRIEFS

EEC DONATES FOOD--MASERU--The European Economic community (EEC) is to donate 6 000 tons of wheat and 300 tons of dry skimmed milk powder to Lesotho in response to the appeal by the Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, to the international community to help the country with food aid to alleviate the drastic effects of the severe and prolonged drought, the representative of the EEC in Lesotho, Mr Tue Rohrsted, announced in Maseru yesterday. The announcements said the wheat would be sold to the Lesotho flour mills in Maseru and the revenue accruing from the sales of the wheat (estimated to reach approximately R1 350 000) would be utilised to improve agricultural production in Lesotho. [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/217



MORE SOUTH AFRICAN FERTILIZER PURCHASES LIKELY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Oct 83 p 12 of the "Business Day" Section

[Article by Simon Willson]

[Text] COUNTRIES giving aid to Malawi may follow the precedent set by the World Bank in relaxing the conditions of their aid, thereby helping to increase Malawi's orders for South African fertiliser.

The World Bank has allowed Malawi to accept South African tenders for contracts in projects sponsored by World Bank aid. Much of this demand is expected to be channelled to the SA fertiliser industry.

The South African Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) says that SA industries--but especially fertiliser manufacturers--can expect mushrooming orders from Malawi if, as is expected more of that nation's aid is given unconditionally.

Analysts say Malawi's aid donors, seeing the problems caused to the land-locked country's foreign trade by the inefficient Mozambican ports, have eased the conditions under which they provide money.

Until June this year, countries giving aid to Malawi tied their donations to orders from Malawi to ensure that the benefits in employment and exports returned to the donor.

This was particularly the case with the United States, and only slightly less so with Britain and other European Economic Community countries.

These buy-back conditions have been relaxed in places, giving Malawi a bigger range of options on how to use its aid.

Safto says Malawi's importers, if given the choice, will order SA products in preference to other foreign goods because SA's quality and delivery times have always been good, and because overland transport between SA and Malawi is cheaper and more reliable than ocean freighting using Mozambican ports.

Trade between the two countries is worth about R150m a year, with the balance heavily in SA's favour.

Malawi's imports from SA are worth about R131m, and SA imports goods worth only about R9m from Malawi.

SA fertiliser is highest on Malawi's list of priority uses for its newly available aid cash.

With this year's domestic offtake likely to be 30% down on last year's because of the simultaneous ravages of the recession and the drought, the SA fertiliser industry will have to look to foreign sales.

This year's South African fertiliser exports to Malawi have been estimated at about 50 000 tons. Tenders for Malawi's fertiliser contracts are usually put out in January every year, and the 1984 contracts could result in a doubling in South Africa's fertiliser exports to Malawi.

Trade with black Africa is a delicate subject in South African industry, and the fertiliser industry is even more coy about publicity because of the cut-throat competition raging in the industry for customers and skilled manpower.

But unofficial estimates say Omnia is South Africa's top fertiliser supplier to Malawi, exporting about 40 000 tons this year, followed by Triomf with 4 500 tons and Fedmis with 4 000 tons.

Triomf representatives are in Malawi looking for orders. All South African fertiliser manufacturers, however, can expect to cash in on the expanding Malawian market.

Rennies Shipping, one of the successful tenderers for the overall transport contract to Malawi, says it will account for 50 000 tons of bagged fertiliser.

The company will rail the fertiliser to Zimbabwe and Zambia, and transfer the cargo for road transport.

CSO: 3400/194

## VARIOUS INCIDENTS TERMED POLITICAL MYSTERIES

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 20, 5 Oct 83 p 8

[Text]

**MALAWI: TRIBAL TRIBULATIONS.** Mystery surrounds the whereabouts of **Inkosi Ya Makosi Mbelwa**, the paramount chief from the northern Malawi district of Mzimba, who has not been seen in public for five months.

The chief, who is Judge-President of the National Traditional Petition Court of Appeal, reportedly refused to preside over the appeal hearing of the opposition leader, **Orton Chirwa**, and his wife, **Vera**, who were sentenced to death for treason by the Southern Regional Traditional Court last May. (The couple's appeal hearing opened at the National Traditional Petition Court of Appeal in Blantyre on 14 September and the case continues).

The chief apparently excused himself by saying he could not sit in judgement over his "own children", which is local parlance for "subjects". Vera Chirwa is from Mzimba district, her husband is from the neighbouring Nkhata Bay district though his forebears are from Mzimba.

It is said that when the family of Chief Mbelwa visit Lilongwe, the capital, in search of him, the authorities claim he has travelled north. Speculation is growing that he is either dead or in detention.

Meanwhile, two of the six University of Malawi students from Chancellor College, Zomba, who were detained early this year have been freed, though four remain. The students were accused of trying to establish a university-based Marxist political party. They had participated in a student union election campaign in which the offspring of leading political personalities favoured by some university lecturers with government connections were trounced by children of unknown families. This triumph in the poll was followed by charges levelled against the victors and the alleged ringleaders among them were detained.

There are reports that rural women, on whom, along with those from urban areas, President **Hastings Banda** has relied for political support in recent years, are boycotting their dancing engagements for the President. We understand they have become disillusioned with him. He is entertained only by urban groups.

The women's dance groups form a solid political constituency in a country where, as a result of the migratory labour system and widespread industrial pilgrimage, women predominate.

These dancing activities have also engendered bitter infighting between rival groups leading to accusations of witchcraft and publicly-expressed anti-government sentiments. A number of women too have died in road mishaps en route from their homes to presidential dancing engagements. Banda has often rewarded the women with food, money and furnished housing. The most favoured have been flown to **Britain** for annual visits of up to three months' duration ●

FRENCH ASSISTANCE TO ENTERPRISES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Oct 83 p 8

[Article by Abdul Carimo: "Expansion and Recovery of Macuse Agricultural Enterprise"]

[Text] In Zambezia. Energy from Cahora Bassa will support establishment of new industries. Heavy French financing will shortly be used in Mozambique for the rehabilitation of the Macuse Agricultural Enterprise in the Province of Zambezia. This project, to be further expanded with other activities, is aimed at the improvement of the existing technical equipment, the recovery of the coir [stiff fiber from coconut shell] factory and the rope factory, and the establishment of small industrial units in the enterprise. This palm processing enterprise also hopes to benefit from a supply of electric energy from Cahora Bassa shortly.

As NOTICIAS was able to learn from one of the supervisory personnel of the Macuse Agricultural Enterprise, the former Boror Company, this French financial support is the result of a major measure aimed at developing the enterprise so as to enable it to achieve higher production indexes, particularly regarding copra, not only for domestic supply purposes but also for the foreign market. Copra is considered a strategic export product.

French financing, whose amount has not yet been announced, will primarily be used for the recovery of the coir and rope factory and to improve the existing technical equipment, along with other efforts.

As was confirmed to us with relation to the coir and rope factory, located in that enterprise's industrial zone, the intention is to restore it technically with a view to enabling it to meet the country's needs in overall terms.

At this time, this factory unit's activities--which deal with the production of sisal rope, fibers for mattresses, as well as brooms, brushes, and other products--are not satisfactory in terms of influencing the domestic market.

Regarding the establishment of small industrial units, the Macuse Agricultural Enterprise is contemplating the idea of making maximum use of the work done by the workers as a secondary effort along with the enterprise's main activities,

such as the industrial development of the production of carpets, brushes, and other materials from coconut waste and byproducts.

In addition, this French financing can also be used for the establishment of small ports to be used in shipping copra since the enterprise at this time is facing countless problems in transporting the copra of the Mubalo Production Unit, particularly to the site.

One of the enterprise's supervisors told this newspaper: "It should also be noted that this project is intended not only to rehabilitate the enterprise in all fields but also to create better living conditions for the workers. In the meantime I might say that we are going to improve housing, the recreation centers, and other facilities so that the workers will feel more comfortable and will have better working conditions. We are also planning more improvements in the entire Macuse Agricultural Enterprise."

#### Energy from Cahora Bassa

A project has also been worked out for the Macuse Agricultural Enterprise jointly with the Cahora Bassa Hydroelectric Power Plant and central government agencies with a view to supplying electric power from Cahora Bassa to that huge palm processing enterprise in Mozambique.

As was confirmed for us, most of the projects connected with French financing will depend on the supply of electric power. The Macuse Agricultural Enterprise is supplied by a small electric power plant built there and has been consuming considerable quantities of liquid fuel to be able to keep an entire series of industrial units and support facilities going, such as the metal-working shop, the vehicles repair shops, and others.

We were informed from Macuse that this project is also intended to boost the enterprise's development in the industrial area and in the social life of the workers.

"With the practical implementation of this undertaking, in addition to facilitating a better life for the workers and permitting the enterprise's greater development, large quantities of diesel will be used for other, higher-priority purposes," we were told.

5058

CSO: 3442/24

## TWO HUNDRED FAMILIES RECEIVE LAND

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] A total of 200 families from the boroughs of Mahlazine, Bagamoyo, Benfica-Zona Verde, and George Dimitrov, last weekend received plots of land in the Valley of the Infulene where they will within a few days start the production of horticultural crops and other farm products, thus contributing to the battle in the struggle to eliminate hunger in the capital, our reporter was told by advisors from the agrarian house in Zone 4.

The distribution of land in the Infulene Valley, which has been in process for some time now, is in support of a cleanup drive in that area, an effort carried out some months ago, involving the population groups residing in the adjacent zones as well as workers from the Office of Green Zones specially assigned to the area for this purpose.

In doing this job, the borough commissions had particular responsibility in the selection of persons who were to benefit from this land distribution. According to Mielane Natingue and Antonio Joaquim Manusse, advisors for the agrarian house in Zone 4, the work of distributing the land, which was done last weekend, was directed by the borough commissions which were responsible for this process in their zones and by personnel from the above-mentioned agrarian house.

### Advisors Support Technical Organization of Plantations

While the land distribution work went ahead on the one hand, various groups, constituting agricultural advisors distributed throughout the boroughs, were working with the people on their plantations, teaching them the basic techniques of plantation organization in accordance with the rules governing agricultural activities.

"Specifically, our work has to do with the organization of the beds and nurseries as well as the principles that must be observed in planting," we were told by Antonio Manusse who on the other hand also mentioned the continuation--in almost all parts of the valley--of the cleanup work which included the opening of the side ditches to permit the water to run off.



In spite of the fact that the implementation of this effort is supported by advisors from the agrarian houses, the persons who have already received their plots of land have been doing their very best to dig the ditches.

#### Work Tools and Seeds

To make sure that the new growers will be able to develop their activities without any major problems, the supply of work tools, especially hoes, rakes, palm branches, and other items has been guaranteed.

As our conversation partners informed us, both the production tools and the seeds can be procured at the agrarian houses in those zones, one of the persons interviewed added.

The seeds which can be procured by the people include seeds for corn, nhemba beans, peanuts, rice, squash, sweet potato plants, and bananas.

#### Growers Worried by Salty Soil

Opinions obtained from a group of workers at FAPACAR [expansion unknown], working on the enterprise's plantation, expressed their worry over the fact that vast areas located almost throughout the entire southern part of FAPACAR are salinized, a situation made worse by the lack of rain because, as they told us, "when it does not rain, the salt residues stay on top and that means that the products cannot grow."

Explaining the origins of this product, our conversation partner recalled that in times past, just a few kilometers away from FAPACAR, heading south, there was a leather factory and that resulted in large quantities of salt in that area; most of that salt was dumped in the main course of the valley.

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CSO: 3442/24

QUALITY OF BREAD CRITICIZED; MORE CONTROL NEEDED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by L. Jossias: "Small Bakeries Deceive Public and Use Rotten Flour and Yeast"]

[Excerpts] Some units in the country's bread baking industry sector, particularly in the city of Maputo, have been the target of the most severe criticisms by the consumer public who complains about the poor quality of the product made available to the customers. The Prevention and Medical Examination Center of the Health Directorate of the City of Maputo has joined the consumers denouncing, on the other hand, the fact that small home "bakeries" have been selling products on the market which are called "bread" and "cake" but which in fact are nothing but "poison" that threatens the health of the consumers. On the other hand, the center has issued a warning to the effect that the raw material to be shipped to the legal bakeries and pastry shops is being diverted to those home "bakeries" which then produce "bread" and "cake" that is extremely expensive and not fit for consumption.

Even so the "bread" was "shipped" to a cooperative and to "feed" the population.

It is symptomatic of this situation that flour and yeast were used improperly so that the "bread" (which is only one example among many) was rejected by a member of that cooperative although the records were made to show that the bread had been properly supplied.

Once again, personnel supervising the production of bread in terms of quality, hygienic condition, and weight are called upon to cooperate in supervising the production of bread.

"This shows that the agency that is supposed to check on and supervise the production of bread and cake is not operating properly since, using the same materials as the other bakeries that produce high-quality bread, the others are making these shameful attempts upon public health," a source at the Prevention and Medical Examination Center told us.

The other bakeries mentioned here use the same material but guarantee a good product for their customers; they do however lack the support of those who should support them. As a matter of fact, instead of giving these units an incentive by increasing their wheat quotas and by supplying high-quality yeast, these bakeries and pastry shops are treated like small home bakeries.

Pastry shops which make high-quality cake can also be found in this city although they are few in number. Since they supply good-quality products, there are long lines in front of those establishments; since people do not want to leave their place in line, they cannot even consume a small snack and this leads to all kinds of swindling and blackmarket deals.

#### More Control and Better Quality

The situation prevailing in the bread industry has caused the Prevention and Medical Examination Center to discuss some of these questions: Who should supervise cake and bread production in the pastry shops and at the markets? Why is this not being done and when will this situation end?

The elimination of small pastry shops that produce cake at home so as to make maximum use of existing raw material is one of the proposals submitted by the above-mentioned agency which notes that this is the only way "to boost current quotas for licensed bakeries and pastry shops and to let justice prevail in the production of bread and cake."

The cooperation of the appropriate agency is considered necessary in the supervision and checking of the product in order to establish tight controls in a sector that is very important but that today seems to be pushed to the sidelines.

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CSO: 3442/24

LAST PHASE OF CENTRAL-NORTHEAST HIGHWAY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Augusto de Jesus: "Central-Northeast Highway in Last Phase"]

[Text] Only 210 kilometers of asphaltting out of the 726 kilometers planned for the project are now left. With the recent completion of the Zambeze River--Nicoadala Section, which is 166 kilometers long, the Central-Northeast Highway, the country's biggest highway project, has entered its final construction phase. According to statements by Rocha Lobo, CETA [Structures, Leveling, and Asphaltting Building Company] general manager, only about 210 kilometers of highway, out of the 726 kilometers constituting the entire project, remain to be asphalted; CETA is the enterprise in charge of this project.

The completion of the section linking the Zambeze River to the town of Nicoadala marks the completion of three sections of the Central-Northeast Highway, specifically, Namialo--Lurio River, 1978, and Nampula--Ligonha River in 1981.

After the complete asphaltting of this section, it will be the turn of the sections that link the Ligonha River to the Upper Molocue, Nampevo to the Upper Molocue [and] Namacurra to Mocuba; all of them are north of the Zambeze River. The asphaltting work on the first section began recently while work on the second one is already in the last few kilometers.

As for the Central-Northeast Highway south of the Zambeze River, our source told us that it will be built only after the completion of renovation work on the Dondo--Derunde Railroad Line where the team that is to build the highway will be assigned. This is one of the factors that delayed the completion of the project, according to Rocha Lobo.

The CETA general manager also said that, ever since his enterprise began work on the construction of this highway in 1980, many other projects had already been built in a parallel fashion, including 350 housing units as well as various bridges, especially the bridge over the Zambeze.

Rocha Lobo added that, although there are still various irregularities to be straightened out, it is expected that the entire project will be completed in 1985 according to the new plan.

With a delay of about 6 years, as compared to the initial deadline, the Central-Northeast Highway will, upon completion, make it possible for the first time to link the country's two ends with an asphalted highway from Maputo to Mocimboa da Praia, in Cabo Delgado.

#### Background and Current Importance

The Central-Northeast Highway was planned under the colonial regime as part of an attempt undertaken by the Portuguese colonial government at the beginning of the decade of the 1970's to regain the diplomatic support which slipped away from it increasingly with the intensification of the Armed National Liberation Struggle.

Bidding invitations were issued in 1972 and the contract was awarded during the next year by the "Azevedo Campos Corporation" which, to get the contract, came up with a very low figure. In addition to that, it had to buy miscellaneous colonial government supervisors and estimators, such as, for example, in the case of the offer made by a senior official of what at that time was ICM [expansion unknown] to get the latter to guarantee the enterprise's credit-worthiness in dealing with the foreign agencies that financed the project.

The "Azevedo Campos Corporation" wanted to win that project in order to get the bonus given for contract award in the amount of 250,000 contos, switching 25 [as published] to Portugal later on as part of the contract.

After national independence, "Azevedo Campos" abandoned the project and many foreign engineers, who had been hired on a contract basis at that time, left the country.

In the meantime, in spite of the difficulties deriving from the subsequent disorganization, the government of Mozambique mobilized the workers involved in the project and continued its construction since this is the only land link between the country's North, Center, and South.

Difficulties connected with the lack of domestic technical capabilities on the part of the construction companies were gradually resolved both through the assignment of specialized foreign supervisory personnel and through special training given to Mozambicans at home and also abroad under the provisions of agreements signed with friendly countries.

In the context of this mobilization of efforts, the state enterprise CETA was, in 1980, awarded the contract for the construction of the various sections to complete the highway.

The importance of the Central-Northeast Highway above all resides in the fact that it facilitates a link between the main agricultural and industrial regions, as well as the consumption and export centers; this will necessarily bring benefits for the country's development.

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CSO: 3442/24



PIG BREEDERS, POULTRY RAISERS ORGANIZED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Oct 83 p 2

[Excerpts] Associations of poultry raisers in the city of Maputo will be established shortly as part of the work sequence being developed by the city's Office of Green Zones with a view to organizing the small poultry farmers in associations. Hog breeders are already grouped in 22 associations and they have said that they are quite satisfied with the fact that they can avail themselves of the guaranteed fodder ration and they have also promised to double the hog output in a short span of time.

The establishment of poultry farmer associations marks an important step toward an increase in the output of poultry; this will benefit not only the poultry farmers themselves but also--and this is more important--the population of Maputo in general which has partly been hit by a shortage of food supplies felt particularly strongly with respect to poultry meat.

Hog Farmers Satisfied

While the establishment of associations of small poultry farmers is still in progress, the 22 associations of hog farmers recently created in an equal number of Maputo city boroughs, are in full swing.

Organizing the small hog farmers in associations has led to a great increase in pork production in spite of the fact that this effort is just in its initial phase and in spite of the fact that there are still various difficulties which are being resolved as the hog farmers gain more experience in this new form of work.

"With this type of organization, increasing the quantity of fodder rations a little more, we will greatly increase the output of pork in a very short time," the representatives of the 22 hog farmer associations assured us during a meeting held on Monday with officials from the capital's Office of Green Zones.

The meeting between the associated hog farmers and the Maputo GZV [Office of Green Zones] was intended to present a short activity report covering the work done as of now by the recently formed associations and to outline efforts to be undertaken in the very near future.

During the meeting, the hog farmers reported the difficulties, which they encountered in their new work, to the GZV which promised to support them.

Among the difficulties that most affected the hog farmers was the lack of materials for the construction of pigsties and the water shortage which had hit the city of Maputo.

As for the first point, Amaral Matos, GZV deputy director, noted that this office has already procured miscellaneous equipment, such as small pieces of lumber, zinc [tin], and other items from DIMAC [expansion unknown] although the quantities are still too small.

Concerning the difficulty of getting water, the hog farmers were urged to use existing wells and natural channels or to dig new ones. To this end, he invited the hog farmers to make a survey of abandoned wells, mills, and natural channels or those that were not being fully utilized so as to use them correctly.

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CSO: 3442/24

## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

**PRIVATE VENDING STALLS**--The initiative to open up vending stalls for horticultural growers for direct sale to the public is being boosted in the outskirts of the city of Maputo; this drive was started by the Office of Green Zones and was given impetus by the City Party Committee. Covering the boroughs of Bagamoyo, 25 June, Inhagola "A" and "B," Jardim, and Luis Cabral, this drive has triggered great enthusiasm among the consumer public and is an incentive for the growers themselves, particularly those organized in the agricultural cooperatives and in the family and private sectors. Agriculture Minister Joao Ferreira visited the areas where the vending stalls of the growers are being set up last Saturday; he praised the advantages of direct sale of products of peasants, cooperative members, and the family and private sectors on the market; he described this as a primary condition for an increase in measures leading to a rise in the output and the fight against hunger in the country. In the areas he covered, Joao Ferreira talked animatedly with the peasants, mentioning the need for the active involvement of the cells, the mobilizing groups, the green zone office, and the executive board of the city of Maputo in pushing the development of this praiseworthy initiative. This effort is a part of the long-range people's involvement in the search for a solution aimed at selling the produce of the peasants on the markets of the capital along with the elimination of the largest possible number of middlemen. It affects not only the black-market centers but is also a reliable method to bring the result of the growers' efforts more directly to the consumers. The strong influx of a consuming public wanting to get kale, lettuce, sweet potato leaves, and other horticultural products demonstrates the enthusiastic acceptance of this initiative by the population. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Oct 83 p 8] 5058

**NEW BRIDGE OVER PUNGOE RIVER**--The passage of the first vehicle, carrying Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, member, Political Bureau, and leader of the Province of Sofala, marked the official inauguration, Tuesday morning, of the highway bridge over the Pungoe River in the District of Dondo. The inaugural ceremony was attended by Construction and Water Minister and Minister of Ports, Railroads, and Merchant Marine, respectively, Julio Carrilho and Alcantara Santos, and Maj Gen Joaquim Munhepe, second party secretary and Military Commander of Sofala, as well as other party and government officials. Also present during the ceremony was Ambassador A. L. Shneiders of the Netherlands whose country participated with Mozambique in the construction of the bridge which cost about 63,000 contos. In his address, Marcelino dos Santos stressed the excellent cooperation relationships in various fields between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Kingdom of Holland. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 83 p 1]

CONFERENCE URGED AS METHOD OF EFFECTING INDEPENDENCE

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 30 Sep 83 p 2

[Article in English except paragraph 1 which is in Afrikaans]

[Text] The following clarification was issued yesterday by the initiators of the multi-party conference:

Fellow Namibians,

1. Today, as it happened so many times in our national history, our country is facing troubled, turbulent, and uncertain times. With each passing day it is becoming painfully obvious that international negotiations are NOT bringing the goal of Namibian independence any closer. Political initiatives by the Government of South Africa remain, as usual, not only unclear and confusing in their objectives, but are also a source of controversy and conflict among Namibians. Therefore it is clear that the road ahead is a long and hazardous one. In these circumstances there is no doubt that the task of pulling out the Namibian independence process from the trenches, where it is now firmly bogged down despite cosmetic claims of "success", and the responsibility to create political conditions which could help lessen the suffering of our people and the destruction of our country, especially in the North, and pave the way for internationally recognized independence, is now left to the people of Namibia. This is an extraordinary challenge that we cannot refuse to take up and a responsibility that we cannot afford to avoid. As things stand today, we must mainly rely on ourselves — on the resilience and ingenuity of our own people. We believe our people have the will and the resources to find solutions to the problems of their country.

2. It is our firm belief that at this point in time the coming together of the Namibian political leaders in a Namibian Multi-party Conference is the only hope left for the people of Namibia to determine their own affairs and to influence the future of their country. To this end we, the undersigned Namibian political parties and groups, have agreed on the need and urgency of holding a Namibian Multi-party Conference as early as possible. Since there is so far no suggestion to hold the conference elsewhere, the conference will be held here at home — in our own country, close to the majority of the people that we represent. To make this possible, it has been decided that an inter-party Steering Committee, made up of senior officials from the participating

parties, be set up immediately to draw up the agenda, work out the necessary procedure, and decide on the date and venue of the conference. We are confident that the recommendations of the Steering Committee, after approved by the participating parties, will pave the way for the successful convocation of the Namibian Multi-party Conference and that the conference will lead to a common political course of action that will hasten the process of Namibian independence.

The Steering Committee is expected to hold its first working session immediately after October 11th 1983.

3. We would like to make it abundantly clear that the Multi-party Conference is an ORIGINAL Namibian initiative and has nothing to do with non-Namibian powers and influences. It is our firm determination to keep such powers and influences from interfering with and/or subverting and hijacking our initiative. Please let us do "our own thing"!

4. All the Namibian political parties and groups which are concerned about the current state of affairs facing our country and which are interested in the independence process of Namibia are warmly welcome to joining us in this historic journey ... the successful convocation of a Namibian Multi-party Conference. The undersigned political parties have been approached by several other political parties indicating their desire to participate in the proposed Multi-party Conference. It is decided that the Mbandero Council and the NDCP, being the first parties to formally declare their support of the multi-party conference, will be contacted by representatives of the undersigned parties in the course of next week. We are also looking forward to the opportunity to meet with all other parties which have an interest to participate in this undertaking. They should feel free to indicate their interests to any of the participating parties.

5. It is our fervent hope that this conference will provide a unique and historic opportunity for the people of Namibia and their political leaders to discuss the problems facing their country and ways and means of resolving them.

6. We appeal to all the Namibian political leaders and all concerned citizens to realize our common responsibility to our country at this critical time in our national political life. That sense of responsibility should, of necessity, induce all of us to reject any form of petty squabbles and political cockfighting. Only, and only, the national interest of our country and the goal of national independence should guide our actions. Fellow Namibians, let us get together before it is too late!

**FORWARD TO THE NAMIBIAN MULTI-PARTY CONFERENCE!**

**OUR COUNTRY FIRST!**

**SIGNED:**

1. SWAPO-Democrats
2. Damara Raad (Council)
3. DTA — Democratic Turnhalle Alliance
4. Rehoboth Liberation Front
5. SWANU — South West Africa National Union.

## BRIEFS

**ALL-PARTY FRONT LAUNCHED--WINDHOEK--**After months of planning, secret closed-door meetings late at night and approaches to almost all SWA/Namibian political parties, the all-party Conference of Internal Parties in the territory was finally launched yesterday. The conference, which includes most of the territory's major internal parties, will have as its aim the implementation of SWA/Namibian independence as an urgent measure, senior sources involved in the plan said yesterday. No details have been released of the conference's intended aim and modus operandi, although yesterday's statement told of a full release next week. Parties involved in the conference so far are: The 11 ethnic parties of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Swapo-Democrats, the South West Africa National Union, the Damara Council, the Rehoboth Liberation Front, the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, the Mbanderu Council and the Progressive Party of Namibia. Other than the DTA and the Rehoboth Liberation Front, which are centrist parties, the others stand on the left wing of SWA/Namibian internal politics. [Tony Weaver] [Text] [Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 15 Sep 83 p 2]

**SALES TAX SURVEY--WINDHOEK--**A survey is to be conducted in SWA to establish the amount of general sales tax payable on products imported by road from South Africa. The Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, says control points will be set up on main roads from South Africa, but that no effort will be made at the checkpoints to levy GST. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Oct 83 p 2 of the 'Business Day' section]

**'EFFICIENT' WATER PLAN--**THE Department of Water Affairs in South West Africa is installing a radio-controlled telemetry system as part of the R100m scheme to provide efficient control of water resources and equipment. The scheme includes two main dams on the Swakop and one on the Omatako rivers. It is known as the Eastern National Water Carrier: Omatako, von Bach, Windhoek Components scheme. It is aimed at providing an assured water supply in the Windhoek and Okavango regions. This is the first time the SWA Department of Water Affairs will be able to utilise on-line information for that area. This will be achieved by means of a Motorola Intrac 2000 system providing on-line monitoring and control through UHF radio to a central control centre at Von Bach dam. The installation of the radio-controlled telemetry system is being executed by Telecall Namibia of Windhoek. Consultants for this part of the project are Henning Seelenbinder and Partners. Next component in the Eastern National Water Carrier scheme, already under construction, is a 300km canal to be fed



by more than 60 boreholes in the Grootfontein area. This will also have to include telemetering facilities. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Oct 83 p 9 of the 'Business Day' section]

POWS IN MARIENTAL--WINDHOEK--South Africa is holding 146 prisoners, 14 of them Angolans, in a detention camp near Mariental, a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force confirmed in Windhoek yesterday. Most of the internees were captured by security forces on a raid on Swapo bases near Cassinga in southern Angola nearly 4-1/2 years ago, according to a report in the Windhoek Advertiser. The SWATF was asked to confirm a report by the International Red Cross this month that delegates to the ICRC reported seeing 14 "Angolan prisoners of war and 139 security detainees". The SWATF spokesman said the detainees were visited by the ICRC every two or three months. Most of those held had been taken prisoner in 1978, but later captives had also been taken there. The internees are being held in terms of Regulation AG9, which provides for detention periods up to 30 days, renewable by the Administrator-General. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 83 p 5]

ECONOMIC GROWTH EXPECTED--WINDHOEK--African economy should grow by about three percent next year after shrinking by one percent last year and by possibly more than three percent in 1983, Reserve Bank Deputy Governor Bram van Staden said. Addressing an agricultural conference in Windhoek, he said a significantly higher growth rate is expected in 1985 and warned that "care should be taken that the economy does not become overheated again by 1986 as was the experience with past upswings". This growth will have to come from exports, better productivity and higher consumption, followed later by fixed investment. Export volume, forecast to fall six percent in 1983, may increase four to five percent next year. Mr Van Staden described South Africa's inflation rate--currently 12.2 percent a year--as "still unacceptably high", and said efforts must be made to rid the economy of its structural inflationary bias by improving productivity, preventing price maintenance by large organisations and appropriately handling administered prices. Despite the adverse influence of the drought on food prices, four basic factors were working towards a further fall in the inflation rate. These were the end of the rand's depreciation, a slower growth in salaries and money supply and a better utilisation of production capacity. Mr Van Staden said that in contrast to South Africa, the South West African economy would show positive growth this year due to a substantial improvement in mining, which accounts for 30 percent of the territory's gross domestic product, mainly in diamonds. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Oct 83 p 26]

SAME HOLIDAYS AS SOUTH AFRICA--WINDHOEK--South West Africa is to retain most South African public holidays next year, the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower said in Windhoek yesterday. Founders Day of April 6 will not be a public holiday in the territory but what used to be Settlers Day in South Africa will be observed in SWA in September. The rest of the public holidays, including Republic Day on May 31 and Kruger Day on October 10, will remain unchanged. The issue of public holidays in SWA has been at the centre of political controversy since last year when the then Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, declined to ratify legislation for new public holidays. The refusal led to the resignation of the Ministers Council and the abolition of the National Assembly at the beginning of the year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 83 p 14]

FORCES 'PREVENTING SWAPO INFILTRATION'--WINDHOEK--The Chief of Security Police in South West Africa, Colonel Sarel Strydom, has said in Windhoek there was no proof that Swapo members were infiltrating security forces in the territory. According to a SWABC report yesterday, Col Strydom said adequate precautions had been taken to prevent such infiltration. About the security situation in Kavango, in the north-eastern part of the territory, Col Strydom said two years ago Swapo had begun attempting to make contact with the civilians in the area. Security police were presently holding 29 people in Kavango and prosecutions would begin once investigations had been completed. [Text] [Johannesburgh THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 83 p 14]

BRITISH TV DOCUMENTARY SCORED--A South African diplomat and a British conservative member of parliament have challenged the accuracy and balance of a television documentary screened in Britain last month. It was alleged in the program that security forces in South-West Africa were guilty of torturing blacks. Appearing on Channel Four's "Right to Reply" program were Mr (Leo Evans), charge d'affaires at the South African Embassy in London, and Mr (Martin Stevens), a member of the Namibia Group in the House of Commons, who recently visited the territory. Mr (Evans) said none of the allegations made had been tested against the reality of the situation in South-West Africa, and no attempts had been made in the program to give viewers a glimpse of atrocities committed by SWAPO. He said it was blatantly untrue for the producers to have suggested that torture was condoned by the authorities, and he cited cases in which South African servicemen had been convicted and jailed for illtreating prisoners. Mr (Stevens) said claims that the security situation in South-West Africa was deteriorating were absurd. He said he travelled where he wanted in the territory, and that he had seen no sign of apartheid and had found no evidence of torture. [Text] [MB311128 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Oct 83]

RESETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AWAITED--The Herero leader in South-West Africa, Mr Riruako, said in Windhoek today that he was awaiting official notification by the administrator-general of the territory that Hereros and Mbanderus living in Botswana could resettle in South-West Africa. The announcement that South Africa had agreed to the repatriation of Botswana's Herero peoples was made in Gaborone today by the Botswana minister of local government and land. But in Pretoria, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information confirmed that talks on the subject had been held, but he did not confirm that agreement had been reached. There are an estimated 38,000 Herero people living in Botswana. [Text] [MB280900 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 27 Oct 83]

BOTSWANA RAIL LINK STUDY--The administrator-general of Swa/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, has approved the conducting of a feasibility study for a railway line linking the new coalfields in central Botswana with a proposed ore terminal on the Atlantic coast of Swa/Namibia. The study has been commissioned by the government of land-locked Botswana, which is looking for an outlet to the sea through which to export its coal. The railway will cross the Kalahari desert. [Text] [MB080756 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 8 Nov 83]

CSO: 3400/211

BUSINESSMEN URGED TO ASSUME NEW RESPONSIBILITY

Niamey LE SAHEL. in French 6 Oct 83 p 3

[Commentary by Abdoulaye Boureima]

[Text] There are businessmen in agriculture, crafts, industry, hotel-keeping and housekeeping: the business sector is certainly too important to be neglected.

The CMS [Supreme Military Council] and the government are well aware of this. They have labored for close to 10 years now building Niger--that great Niger which they would like to turn into a haven of peace and prosperity. They have worked unceasingly, with never-flagging resolve and painstaking care, at this task.

But is it not a fact that we alone, by our own will, can define the contours of our own identity? And is it not a fact that if we are going to pull ourselves up by our own bootstraps to the summit of development--with hard work and a constantly renewed sense of humility in the face of the immensity of the tasks confronting us--it will be because our actions are based on better conceptions, because we take the initiative in development, and because by building we grow in strength?

Indeed, His Excellency Prime Minister Oumarou Mamane met yesterday afternoon with a group of businessmen, just a week after the conference of cadres chaired by the head of state at Congress Palace, precisely in order to tell them that the governmental authorities are going to honor their commitments--which in this case means liberalization of the commerce in certain basic necessities presently monopolized by COPRO-Niger [National Trade and Production Company of Niger], while at the same time allowing businessmen to take responsibility for organizing and integrating the tertiary sector within the context of Nigerian development.

The prime minister, as a result of his work and orientation visit to the interior of the country last February, understands Nigerian business, and he knows perfectly well that Nigerians must be given a real chance to put business know-how into practice in order to wrest our economy from the grip of oligopolies controlled by foreign capital and infuse this vital but disjointed sector with new vitality.

It is necessary to get organized, to go beyond mere improvisation, to give new impetus to business activity, whose impact on our economy is very considerable. But because the future belongs to those who organize the state intends first of all to see that businessmen demonstrate their capacity to organize themselves to define their role more clearly, a role which is vastly broadened by the partial elimination of the COPRO-Niger's monopoly on flour, sugar, milk (sugared and unsugared), tomatoes and textiles.

The CMS and the government, in effect, do not intend to mistake the shadow for the substance, though this does not at all mean that they are lacking in confidence in businessmen and individuals.

It is now their responsibility to organize themselves into wholesalers, semi-wholesalers and retailers, as it is the responsibility of the Chamber of Commerce--endowed with by-laws adapted to our country's current stage of development--to fully play its role as a provider of information and a facilitator with respect to the international side of the market.

Their willingness to do this will doubtless enable our own citizens, in the context of the laws and regulations in force, to expand domestic business and will encourage the closing-down of single-commodity shops and the regionalization of activities. This should also encourage free enterprise, which, in the remote zones, will be undertaken by the cooperatives.

All these steps should give businessmen the tools they need to engage themselves in the struggle for the country's economic survival. As the old proverb has it, when the child cries for a bone, you have to give it to him.

The businessmen now have what they need. So henceforth it is up to them, more than ever before, to work together like the five fingers of one hand, to assume and carry out their new responsibility.

9516

CSO: 3419/69

## SENEGAL

### LD/MPT FIRST SECRETARY GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

Dakar TAKUSAAN in French 12 Oct 83 pp 1, 3

[Report by A. Camara: "The LD, No to Abdou Diouf"]

[Excerpt] A great deal was expected from the press conference held last Friday by the LD/MPT [Democratic League--Movement for the Labor Party] at the party's headquarters which reportedly was not able to hold everybody because of its small size. This expectation is explained all the more so since, facing today's pressing problems, the LD's positions are only known through mainly brief communiques.

The party's answer to President Abdou Diouf's appeal for a national consensus was especially anticipated from the conference. And contrary to what would have been thought, it was a categorical no, a rejection of "these imperialist and neocolonialist hotbeds" which produced in 1960 "the ideology of responsible participation" and in 1974 "the ideology of a democratic opening" to disorganize the masses.

But before reaching this position, the conference leader, the first secretary of the LD/MPT Central Committee, Babacar Sane tried to summarize the present national and international situation in a brief and concise introductory report. First this background which makes up the international situation is characterized by the aggravation of the crisis of capitalism. It is a crisis which becomes sharper from day to day and one of its aggravating factors is the dizzy rise of the dollar decided on by the United States and one of its most bitterly felt results is in "the satellite countries of the Third World" subjected to a transfer of inflation from the developed countries. Thus it is necessary to understand the indebtedness of these countries which amounts today to the record figure of 625 billion dollars, but also the revival of centers of tension throughout the world and the arousal of the demon of the cold war. Increased dangers due to the failure of capitalism exist everywhere in Africa, in



Asia, as well as in the Near East. According to Babacar Sane, it is also in this context that we must place "the hateful provocation of the Reagan government which wanted to create a diversion before Yuriy Andropov's constructive proposals with the incident of the South Korean passenger plane caught red-handed in criminal espionage."

This failure of the capitalist system explains for Sane "the unprecedented economic and financial crisis which Senegal is experiencing." With a shattered economy, amidst abundance, a state which has stopped payments and a foreign public debt of 400 billion CFA francs, what immediate future does the UPS/PS /Senegalese Progressive Union--Socialist Party/ promise Senegal? Can we speak of a national consensus with a government which slavishly obeys the international financial organizations: the EEC, the World Bank, the IMF etc...? The well-known measures increasing prices are only dictated, in fact, by the demands of such institutions, to believe Sane. In applying them, they did not take into account the already skimpy budget of the workers from whom they decided to extort 200 billion to have in our treasury money for productive investments.

In addition to these 200 billion, in the future these same workers must assume all investments of a social nature. First the education of their children facing a shortage of classrooms and benches and desks, at the very time where "the conclusions of educational leaders are ignored for financial reasons and replaced by reports of World Bank experts." Then comes health for all or "primary health care" which is a wonderful slogan meaning in practice "they only take care of people with money."

Facing such a catastrophic social-economic situation, Babacar Sane thinks that President Abdou Diouf's appeal becomes intelligible: "After the stick, it will be the carrot and vice-versa." He believes, besides, that only "a government based on a national democratic revolution, a government of the majority, will be able to create the real national consensus," because it is the only one capable of assuring: genuine independence and democracy, the restoration of national resources, the reorganization of the production system, strict management of resources, distribution of revenue in the interests of the masses and the nation, etc...

Before opening the discussions with the national press represented at this conference, Sane was to conclude his report with an appeal for the unity of the forces of change and the reaffirmation of the availability of his party for beginning without preliminaries of discussions with a view to the unity of Marxist-Leninist organizations.



The unification of Marxist forces and the unity of action of the patriotic opposition will come up again like a key-note in the journalists' questions. Which is understandable when we know that the public press was represented in force at the conference.

Answering an initial question of Amadou Top (JAAY DOOLE BIJ) about the unification of the Marxist parties, Sane explains that it is a position of principle in his party, which originated in an environment marked by dispersal of Marxist-Leninists. With this dispersal still being a great concern of the Democratic League, Sane assured everyone of his party's genuine desire to contribute to the survival of this unification dynamics which would unite besides his movement, PAI [African Independence Party] and PIT [Party for Independence and Labor] considered as only Marxist parties, despite differences. Although the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] has come to resemble PIT to a great extent, the secretary general of the LD/MPT believes that such a resemblance must not be a stumbling-block at all. For PIT has taken its position with all independence.

Regarding LD-PAI relations which was brought up by Moussa Kane (MOM SA REW), Babacar Sane thinks that the differences go beyond this problem of the initials which Moussa Kane had brought up in his report as being the main obstacle to negotiations between the two fraternal parties. Certainly, the LD/MPT declares it has decided to eliminate its initials, however, provided PAI does as much, so that they may reorganize in this new party with a new initial, a new program and new regulations. The other no less important point, which we should not fail to clear up, according to Sane, is that the LD refuses unity for the sake of unity. It proposes rather the creation of an action front organization which would operate on the basis of a two-thirds majority with a single leadership which could alternate. Everything, according to him, that is not found in the Suxxali Rew mi [Opposition Front], which certainly has some strong points, but is rather an obstacle.

Finally Sane was to remind Moussa Kane that his party, PAI, in its second proposal, does not mention PIT anywhere: for the unity of Marxists must take place by threes and not by twos.

Again reformulating his party's position about the Opposition Front following the question of Amadou Diop (VOIX DU PEUPLE), Babacar Sane considers the creation of such a front premature for historical and economic reasons, for it involves an organic front which does not always succeed in carrying out concrete activities on the spot. "And it is not without good reason, he continues that it remains today a group which is not able to

solve present problems because of its organizational weakness." However, in spite of his party's absence from this front, Sane admitted on being questioned by Amadou Dia (YAAKAR) that the LD intends to continue its contacts with the MDP [People's Democratic Movement]. In any case, in the LD, they declare it is no longer a question of appearing before the masses in dispersed groups. The differences are not, contrary to what one wants to think, problems of persons but questions of political tactics, that is, the necessity or not for the creation of a front for thoughtful unity of action.

Questioned about the national consensus, Babacar Sane thinks that "when milk becomes almost a memory, when coffee is a very rare item, and rice a luxury product," it is not possible to believe that the same masses which support all the burden of it would speak of a consensus. "They would speak rather of reconciliation, of the unity of patriotic forces. And it is not without good reason that the marabouts, those who spoke of the famous (ndigel) before and during the election forces in February recommended this reconciliation. In fact they have just realized the country is on the edge of the precipice." Nevertheless they have a similar responsibility in the present situation as that experienced in Senegal, according to Sane who answered in that vein to a question of Max Magamou Ndiaye (CAXAAN FAAKE).

The Vittel Summit brought up by Mademba Ndiaye (TAKUSAAN) is for Sane a fine example of the neocolonialist nature of the Mitterrand government to emphasize his country's degree of influence on its satellites (a large scale troop review) while it allows it to show to others the extent of its field of influence. It was also an appropriate framework for Mitterrand to act as an intermediary between Israel and some African countries which are experiencing economic pressure.

As regards that, the LD condemns every inclination of the Senegalese government to recognize Israel.

8490

CSO: 3419/104

## SENEGAL

### TWO JAPANESE GRANT AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 14 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by Pape Sedikh Mbodje: "Japan Provides 1.3 billion"]

[Text] Two agreements granting a total amount of 798 million yen or about 1,360,000,000 CFA francs were signed yesterday morning by Mamoudou Toure, minister of economy and finance and the Japanese ambassador in Senegal, Chiyuki Hiraoka.

The first agreement which involves 830 million CFA francs will be supplied in kind. Senegal will receive 2,500 tons of Japanese rice and 5,000 tons of American wheat. This action is in answer to the urgent appeal made by the Senegalese government to cope with the food shortage caused by the drought.

The other agreement of 500 million CFA francs will provide agricultural engineering equipment, machines, transport vehicles and mechanical equipment. It will thus help to increase food production in the framework of the agricultural mechanization project in Casamance.

Japanese food assistance previously granted to Senegal as a gift from July 1979 to December 1982 amounted to about 2,304 billion CFA francs. Other cooperation projects are in progress. They involve construction of water supply facilities in seven areas, supplying automatic pumps and equipment for fighting brush fires and the establishment of a vocational and technical training center in Dakar.

In the speech which he made, the minister of economy and finance, Mamoudou Toure indicated that this Japanese government assistance, which is a continuation of much other help, eloquently expresses the quality of the cooperation between our two countries. He then emphasized that Japan is one of the first countries in the international community to answer Senegal's appeal. Besides the

minister of economy and finance thanked the Japanese ambassador to Senegal for the desire and commitment which he has always shown for the success of cooperation between our two countries.

The Japanese ambassador to Senegal, Chiyuki Hiraoka, summarized cooperation between our two countries since 1977. He pointed out that since 1977, 21 grant projects have been completed or are being finished. The total amount exceeds more than 15 billion CFA francs. Among these projects, the Japanese ambassador observed that he had signed 12 of them during his stay in Senegal. After a stay of two and one-half years, Chiyuki Hiraoka will leave Senegal next month.

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CS0: 3419/104

## SENEGAL

### BRIEFS

**CAP VERT BECOMES THREE DEPARTMENTS**--On the day after his 16 day trip abroad, the president of the republic brought up yesterday in the Council of Ministers many subjects which were very important because of their nature and urgency. Decentralization: according to the law approved last February, the Cap Vert region will be divided in the future into three departments (Dakar, Pikine and Rufisque) each one of which will have a commune with full powers. An urban community headed by a committee of 10 members will handle joint services. The Council of Ministers met yesterday at 0930 hours in the presidential palace under the chairmanship of the chief of state, Abdou Diouf. The council examined and adopted: 3. A proposed decree about the creation of departments in the Cap-Vert region. 4. A proposed decree about the creation of communes in the Cap-Vert region. 5. A proposed decree about the creation of rural communities in the Cap-Vert region. 6. A proposed decree about the creation of the urban community of Dakar. [Excerpts] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 19 Oct 83 pp 1, 3/ 8490

CSO: 3419/104

POSSIBILITY OF CP-HNP MERGER REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Nov 83 p 9

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE CAUCUS of the Conservative Party and the executive of the HNP are expected independently to meet soon to discuss and analyse their support in the referendum, consider closer co-operation and the possibility of election pacts and most probably also the likelihood of a merger between the two parties.

The CP's parliamentary caucus is expected to meet early next week and indications are that it will consider methods to effectively unite the country's conservative voters.

HNP spokesmen told The Citizen yesterday that this party was ready to bend over backwards in order to co-operate with the CP from now on.

Spokesmen from both parties rejected press speculation that their ex-

ecutives were likely to get rid of their respective leaders, Dr Andries Treurnicht, and Mr Jaap Marais.

Both Rightwing leaders were accused in certain reports of being responsible for their parties' big defeat in the referendum. But queries in this regard yesterday showed there was no possibility that the CP or the HNP would relieve them of their leadership.

From CP ranks it was learnt yesterday that dialogue between the CP AND HNP leaderships regarding effective co-operation or a possible merger could be on the table after next week's CP caucus and executive meetings.

The CP attitude after the referendum is that it has established a party-basis in every town in South Africa during the

referendum and that this basis, however small it might be, must be built on immediately with a view to uniting all conservative voters countrywide.

A CP spokesman said rank and file CP supporters countrywide were of the opinion that the CP and HNP should immediately come to an effective agreement to co-operate on all public issues in the future.

An HNP spokesman said the referendum result has brought about "a new keenness among the HNP leadership to co-operate with the CP."

He said the HNP had long ago accepted a Coloured homeland as policy, adding that other differences between the CP and HNP were of a technical nature and should be solved soon.

CSO: 3400/220



REFERENDUM'S IMPACT ON LABOR DISCUSSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Oct 83 p 13

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Excerpt]

**TO the alarm of some employers, the referendum campaign seems set to move on to the shop floor.**

This will be the effect if Fosatu carries out its plan whereby shop stewards will challenge employers on their attitude to the constitution and on whether they have contributed to the yes campaign.

In a sense, this should come as no surprise. Mainly black unions made clear their opposition to the constitution plan some time ago.

The Natal Chamber of Industries has prepared contingency plans against the possibility that a yes vote will trigger worker unrest.

Employers have been saying for some time that they see political issues playing an increasing role on the bargaining agenda. The fact that many workers object to being excluded from the new plan and seek to use factory muscle to prevent this should come as no surprise.

But it does seem that the Fosatu plan is causing concern in employer circles.

What effect is it and other union opposition to the constitution plan likely to have?

All the evidence suggests that groups like Fosatu are opposing the plan as a result of grassroots pressure from their members. So there is

factory-floor opposition to the planned constitution.

But it would be a big surprise if workers' belief that many employers have sided with the Government by voting yes triggered any strikes last week.

What seems likely is that the stance of many employers will be remembered by workers and will mould their future attitudes.

As the General Workers Union's Mr David Lewis has pointed out, this is cold comfort for employers.

They have attempted, in some cases successfully, to convince black workers that they are not responsible for Government actions.

The alternative is to have workers conclude that employers, and ultimately the market economy, are responsible for race discrimination.

This stance will lose a good deal of credibility if employers are seen to have voted yes and the result may well be radicalised worker attitudes which will have an effect on the shop floor.

It appears Tucsa high-ups are continuing their campaign to alienate black workers. Four senior Tucsa unionists have signed a call for a yes vote — after insisting recently it was not Tucsa's job to take a stand on the constitution.

## INDIANS' ROLE IN 'NEW DEAL' CONSTITUTION EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Oct 83 p 6

[Article by Dennis Pather]

[Text]

South Africa's minority Indian community today stands on the threshold of a precarious political dilemma.

Deprived of a vote for most of the 123 years they have been in this country, they are now being wooed with coloureds to join whites in a new system of joint decision-making in a tri-cameral parliament.

Tempting, some say, because the offer represents the first move by the Government to extend the vote beyond whites.

Dangerous, say others, because of the risk of alienating millions of blacks whose goodwill is seen as vital to the future stability of the country.

To even venture a prediction on how the majority of Indians view the new deal would be foolhardy, to say the least.

Unlike the franchised white community, South African Indians are not politically organised. They have no traditional party formations, no clearly defined constituencies and no single charismatic leader to articulate their views and aspirations in public.

Besides, a significant number don't necessarily limit their political options to ethnic-orientated movements, and many have found their political homes outside the sphere of Indian politics. Some are known to sympathise with the African National Congress, others with the

multiracial United Democratic Front and yet others with the Black Consciousness National Forum Committee.

Overall, the Indian community is a conservative group, politically-speaking.

This stems mainly from its image as a strongly religious and culturally conscious group, bound by strict codes and time-honoured traditions.

While it may be true that the majority are conservative, it would be foolish to ignore the large and growing minority on the left, noticeably among the younger people.

Data from polls conducted for The Star and the Buthelezi Commission two years ago suggested political attitudes among Indians had little to do with their class or religious standing in the community.

Attitudes were instead governed by their response to the community's position "in the middle" between whites on the one hand and blacks on the other.

It is a dilemma that has presented itself yet again in the shape of the new constitutional proposals: should Indians accept the Prime Minister's offer of limited decision-making under the new system which excludes blacks, or reject the offer because it excludes blacks?

Those polls of 1981, which are significant because they covered

Indian attitudes to the proposals of the President's Council, showed that the Indian people could, broadly speaking, be broken up into four groups.

On the far left (about 10 to 15 percent) is a group radically opposed to the status quo, to the extent that they are prepared to support radical strategies to change the present system — an obvious "no" group in any referendum among Indians on the proposals.

Then came the so-called "left-liberals" (about 25 percent) who, although agreeing with the far left on most issues, are not prepared to support their strategies in many instances. Theirs would also be a definite "no" vote in a referendum.

Now the nub, that all-important 40 percent majority, who, although basically against apartheid and all its trimmings, are largely silent or uncommitted on most political issues. How this group of forty percenters voted would make all the difference between a "yes" or "no" decision among Indians in any poll.

To the far right is a 15 to 20 percent group of conservatives who would be willing to partici-

pate in government-created bodies for a better deal.

This group would presumably have made up the bulk of those who exercised their vote in the poorly-supported election of the Indian council in 1980 — and would probably vote "yes" in any referendum.

So, while the left appears fairly well defined and disposed to rejecting Mr P W Botha's new deal, and the conservatives inclined to say "yes," all would appear to hinge on the "forty percenters" as the deciding factor.

It is difficult to predict how this group would vote, although experience has shown that they would more likely to swing to the left if strongly canvassed by groups like the Natal Indian Congress and the UDF.

It may be argued also that the highly-conservative Indian Council has unwittingly enhanced the prospects of a "no" vote by its failure to commit itself on the issue.

But pivotal in any possible referendum among Indians would be the tactics adopted by groupings like the NIC and UDF. Intense campaigning for a "no" vote would ensure a rejection of the proposals.

## PLAN TO RAISE EUROMARKET FINANCING REPORTED

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 27 Oct 83 p 21

[Text]

LONDON — Bankers believe that South Africa will raise around R100 million on the Euromarkets next month.

They expect the funds to come from a Deutschmark Eurobond (gilt) issue, totalling R87 million to R109 million.

"Details of the issues have been kept secret, but I reckon it will be a Republic of South Africa bond," says a German banker. He added that parastatal bodies such as Escom could be seeking funds, too.

First signs that the government was seeking funds came from Reserve Bank Governor, Dr Gerhard de Kock at last month's International Monetary Fund meeting.

We are thinking about a loan because bankers say that the timing is right," Dr De Kock said. He said that bankers were keen to lend to South Africa because they were seeking "reliable borrowers."

"We have always met our interest payments and repaid the principal promptly," he said.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said at the same meeting that several banks had approached the South African delegation suggesting that the Republic should issue a public bond.

Meanwhile South African international borrowings have fallen sharply from the high levels achieved last year.

Agefi, the international bond and credit letter calculates that in the first nine months of this year South African syndicated credit and bond issues totalled \$1 136 million, compared with \$2 426 million in the whole of 1982.

Syndicated credits of \$698 million in the first three quarters of 1983, compare with \$2 075 million in the same period in 1982. Bond issues of \$438 million in the first nine months of 1983 however, were well above the levels achieved in 1982.

The majority of issues mainly by Escom, Iscor, Sats and the Post Office were denominated in Swiss francs and Deutschmarks.

Bankers estimate that the interest rate on a medium term Republic of South African bond will be about half a per cent to one per cent higher than, for example, a World Bank issue, currently yielding 7.87 per cent.

Bankers contend that public and private corporations reduced foreign borrowing because of the recession in South Africa.

# AWB LEADERS GET SUSPENDED SENTENCES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Stephanie Bothma]

[Text]

THE leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Eugene Terre'Blanche, was yesterday sentenced to two years imprisonment, suspended for five years, after being found guilty as an accomplice to the illegal possession of AK 47 assault rifles, ammunition and a Makarov pistol.

The AWB-secretary, Jan Jurgens Groenewald, was sentenced to three years suspended for five years, after Mr Justice Henk van Dyk found in the Pretoria Supreme Court that he was guilty on three charges of illegal possession of the assault rifles, the Makarov pistol and 4 134 rounds of ammunition.

A former member, Jacob Daniel Viljoen, was sentenced to four years suspended for five years after he had been found guilty on four counts of illegal possession of the AK 47's, the Makarov pistol, ammunition, an Oerlikon projectile and a smile grenade.

The three men were all

acquitted on the main charge of terrorism in terms of the Internal Security Act and the alternative charge of participation in terrorist activities.

Mr Justice van Dyk said when sentencing the men, that the community "does not expect that such civilised, proper people as the accused" be sent for a term in prison.

According to the judge, the men had been the victims of unfortunate circumstances and had been misled by a friend, Mr Kees Moes, who had fled the Republic.

Mr Justice van Dyk said in judgement he could not give a guarantee that three of the State witnesses, Mr Anton du Plessis, Mr Danie Erasmus and Mr Andries Terre'Blanche, brother of the accused, would not be prosecuted.

The three men had been warned by Mr Justice van Dyk before testifying in the trial, that if their testimony was not acceptable and honest they would be prosecuted.

He said the three witnesses had all committed

perjury and that Mr Du Plessis had implicated a fourth accused, Mr David Frederik Botes in a serious manner.

Mr Justice van Dyk found the two trunks, containing arms, ammunition and explosives, had belonged to Mr Kees Moes, but the court could not find that it was the property of the Security Police, as had been suggested by the four accused who had stated that a trap had been set for them by the Security Police.

An application by Mr Johan Kriegler (SC) for the defence, for leave to appeal against the convictions of the three, was granted.

Mr Sieg Engelbrecht (SC), for the State, did not oppose the application.

The court granted the application.

The court granted the application on the grounds that the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein might differ from the decision taken by the Supreme Court.

The three men admitted previous convictions, but they were not read out in court.

## Flag Waving Court Exit for Terre'Blanche

A SMILING an obviously very relieved Eugene Terre'Blanche yesterday thanked God and his defence team after his trial in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Terre'Blanche and his co-accused, Jan Jurgens Groenewald, left the Palace of Justice on the shoulders of supporters, waving little flags.

Terre'Blanche told newsmen he wanted to thank his defence team "for bringing the dishonesty to light".

Terre'Blanche later told Press that he had meant the dishonesty of a Colonel in the Security Police who had tried to implicate "an innocent man". Terre'Blanche said he was shocked by the results of the referendum, "not shocked into a state of passivity, but into a state of resistance".

Terre'Blanche said he wanted to make a request to Minister Louis le Grange to please stop threats and his "rubbish" about the alleged terrorist activities of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging after the State could not lead "even one bit of evidence" about terrorist ac-

tivities.

"The police took hundreds of AWB-tape recordings, but could not find one scrap of evidence of terrorism on the tapes," Terre'Blanche told a crowd which gathered outside the Palace of Justice on Church Square.

When Terre'Blanche started talking, one of his woman supporters burst into tears and shouted "He is king, he is king."

Terre'Blanche said he had no message for the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, "because he was not important enough".

He also said he would appreciate it if Minister Le Grange would not make use of Parliament to warn the AWB "about things that do not exist".

He said he "would like to see how the new constitution will be implemented when half a million Whites are against it".

About 20 AWB supporters crowded round Terre'Blanche outside court and applauded each statement he made. Some handed him little flags which Terre'Blanche autographed.



# GENERAL WALLS' VIEWS ON SECURITY POLICY REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Oct 83 p 6

[Edited version of speech by Lieutenant General PETER WALLS, former head of the Rhodesian armed forces]

[Text]

I have been quoted recently as saying time is not on our side, and that comment has been described as a story of doom.

There is what I might call the swing of the pendulum in democratic societies, which means that if there is a trend which seems to take the attitudes of a nation in a certain direction, you can bet your bottom dollar the pendulum will swing back again.

With the American president in the run-down year before the next election. With the British Prime Minister having peaked (to use a sportsman's term) at a landslide election victory and already beginning to lose ground. With rampant communist imperialism trying to exploit opportunities in Central and South America and throughout Africa, both of them parts of the world which are the markets of the immediate future, any sympathy or possible compassionate understanding of South Africa's problems, and the South African hierarchy's approach to solving those problems, can only wane as 1984 and the rest of the eighties get marked off the calendar.

It is, therefore, necessary for this country, and that includes the private sector, to take whatever steps are necessary to provide for our security at an early stage, rather than when the threat has developed against us to the point where measures become expensive, difficult to implement, and probably too late.

To illustrate that I don't consider the position entirely gloomy, let me just say that the potential enemy (or shall I call him marxism/socialism)? has shown that he is not infallible. His strategy, normally so well-conceived and executed with relentless determination, and has as its goal what he calls the "liberation of South Africa," is seriously threatened by at least one or two tremendous flaws.

He has done nothing about galloping over-population, and by virtue of ideological agricultural and economic policies, combined with natural factors, like poor rainfall, is producing less and less food, with even bleaker prospects for future years. In any case, the main planks of his strategy and his sense of purpose could be made impotent by a South African pre-emptive national strategy.

The psychological threat to South Africa is the greatest we face, and we are in danger of losing this particular phase of the battle, just as we did in the former Rhodesia.

I can remember from those days, how my blood froze when I saw a private showing of a BBC film. Nearly all around me laughed and derided the film. They said: "Surely people will see through this propaganda? They need their heads read if they believe this rubbish."

I thought at the time that the rest of the world did not want to decide the propaganda against us was rubbish. They were more inclined to be-

lieve what they saw and heard.

The film I saw was a case in point. It had a devastatingly adverse influence on how people in America, Britain, France and the old Commonwealth looked at our political negotiations which, in the final stages, went so badly against us.

The responsibility for security at all levels of society is with management. Whether it is a company or any kind of commercial enterprise, a group, a ministry or a nation. But, of course, you might say, the Government, that is the nation's management, accepts responsibility for national security. But remember, we are concentrating on the question of security in commerce and industry, the private sector.

If I were to suddenly now clutch at my breast pocket and say that my money is missing and it must be the fault of the security people at this seminar, because one of them told me it would be safe to leave my money in my jacket while it was hanging up because the place is guarded, I would be apportioning the blame wrongly. The security of my money is my responsibility. The security in a company or a group is the responsibility of management.

Advice to the nation on security measures required in the private sector can be offered by competent security firms, and co-ordinated and presented by organisations like the South African Security Association and the security sub-committees of chambers of commerce and industry. But the Government should do much more to demonstrate responsibility for the nation's security in the private sector.

The Government decides on the overall policy towards the nation's existence, its survival, and its development, and as part of that over-

all policy there must be, and is, of course, a national security policy.

This naturally involves the departmental policies of defence and the maintenance of law and order, which are quite properly the responsibility of the SADF, the SAP and associated organisations. But there must be a part of the security strategy which is aimed at directing, encouraging, co-ordinating, and supervising the strategy of security in the private sector.

And it is the Government which is ultimately responsible for that private sector security strategy, or should be, if we are to survive the pressures of the next few years.

Government efforts should be directed towards increasing the understanding by management of the principles related to security. This can best be done by encouraging more university-level security training.

It has been said that there is corruption in South Africa. If that is true, and I have no reason to disbelieve it, that makes us very vulnerable. When the present spate of robberies, crime by physical violence on building societies, banks and so on is finally controlled by improved security measures, it is likely the pattern of Europe and America will be followed and robbery will be done by extortion.

If management becomes thoroughly involved in the scrutiny and examination of security advice, and becomes knowledgeable on these issues, the opportunities for bribery and corruption will be considerably reduced.

Management at all levels, including the Government — indeed, mainly the Government — cannot afford to allow easy victories to our opponents.

## POST REFERENDUM OUTLOOK ANALYZED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 30 Oct 83 p 39

[Article by Fleur de Villiers: "But It's Only the End of Round One"]

[Text]

**ON Thursday half of South Africa is going to wake up and wonder what on earth to say to the other half.**

After a couple of million words and a thousand angry disputes which have divided brother against brother, husband against wife, a strange silence is about to spread across the land.

The referendum campaign will have passed into history and South Africans are going to have to learn to live not merely with the consequences of their vote, but with each other.

It's not going to be easy. In two rowdy months this already fractured country has divided as never before.

The broedertwis which has always lent a certain spice to Afrikaner life has exploded into a flaming brazier of accusations and insults, once reserved for Sappe, Progge and more latterly the HNP.

So deep is the bitterness that not all FW de Klerk's compromises nor all Hendrik Schoeman's conciliation can ever put the warring factions together again — no matter how much time they may waste trying to do so if a No vote succeeds.

## Chasm

Within Dr Treurnicht's disaffected legions the stryd for the soul of the next generation of Afrikanerdom will continue at every level from school boards, through teachers' associations to the Voortrekkers.

But sensible Afrikaners on both sides of the great divide have come sadly to the conclusion that while they continue to belong to the same folk, they may never again belong to the same party. A shared language no longer means shared convictions.

English-speaking South Africa may have to learn from that example. For the smugness with which it has long regarded its quarrelsome compatriots shattered with the opening salvoes of the referendum campaign.

Suddenly one morning Black Sashers and businessmen, parents and children, journalists, students, academics and PFP supporters found themselves snarling at each other across a widening chasm of accusation and suspicion.

The old and increasingly inaccurate descriptions, which labelled Afrikaners as reactionary and racist and English South Africa as voiceless but nicely liberal, were seen to be as shopworn and as out of date as



**GATSHA BUTHELEZI**  
Black moderate

last year's price tags.

Because of the disaffection of the Afrikaner right, English-speaking South Africa found it had a voice and a vote which could tip the scales on this country's future.

And it began to use that voice, not primarily against its ancient enemies, but against erstwhile friends. It, as much as the Afrikaans community, became a house divided against itself.

The fossilised tribal ties which for far too long contributed far too much to the sterility of South Africa's political landscape began to dissolve under the weight of Mr Botha's impossible question.

English speakers have with greater or lesser reluctance found themselves in bed with either verligte Nationalists on the one hand or the UDF on the other, while one small group has even fallen in behind Dr Treurnicht.

Which — as unpleasant as the experience may be — is no bad thing.

Like a giant hand on a kaleidoscope, the referendum question has shaken loose the political allegiances of generations, breaking old loyalties and creating new alliances which have coalesced instead around issues and beliefs.

But — and as far as next Wednesday is concerned it is a big but — traditional loyalties and self images, however fictitious they may be, have a residual power and attraction which in some cases can resist all but the most powerful magnet.

And there is little doubt that the magnet of the new constitution has in the course of an overlong campaign begun to wane.

If the Government had dealt with its constitutional plans with more dispatch, if it had not wasted the momentum of reform by trailing its constitutional coat through party congress after congress, and if it had avoided the untender trap of a couple of untimely by-elections, it would have enjoyed an astonishing degree of bipartisan support.

That hope was eventually destroyed by two strategic blunders. Mr Fanie Botha's intemperate challenge to his Treurnicht tormentors and the maladroit attempt to remove the constitutional issue from the by-election campaign by taking it to the country.

South Africa was committed to a referendum campaign which, for the Government, was unnecessary, costly, and potentially

perilous and — for anyone who hasn't gone to sleep for the last two months — inordinately long.

Neither can its costs — about R5-million in advertising and propaganda incurred by the various parties, — be reckoned only in terms of rands and cents, wasted manhours, or exhausted politicians.

Into any bill of reckoning must be calculated the profits and the losses to the various political parties — and to South Africa itself.

It was inevitable that a Government which felt compelled to fight on both flanks would exhibit the kind of schizophrenia which has haunted it throughout its pilgrim's progress on the path of reform.

With one hand Cabinet Ministers tried to soothe rightwing alarm at the prospect of too much power sharing, while with the other allaying liberal fears of too little.

## Confusion

The result was a campaign which often appeared to lack a conviction at its core. And in at least one disastrous attempt to woo the rightwing vote, Mr Pen Kotze tried hard to reaffirm all English-speaking fears about Nationalist leopards and apartheid spots and to chase coloureds and Indians back into the wilderness of boycott politics from which Mr Chris Heunis had so latterly coaxed them.

But Mr Kotze aside, the Government campaign has been exquisitely careful, if with the exception of Mr P W Botha and that perennial star of the hustings, Mr P W Botha — colourless.

Once again South Africa's Foreign Minister who comes into his eloquent element when addressing the multitudes has proved the Government's most persuasive salesman.

In a campaign marked by varying degrees of apathy at most meetings, only the party leaders have been able to pull crowds equal to those who sit at Mr Botha's

feet as he preaches change with all the fervour of an Old Testament prophet.

For only Mr Botha seems capable of matching rightwing rhetoric with the rhetoric of reform.

In past elections he has been trundled out like Big Bertha to terrify the enemy and secure victory and then trundled back into the NP's armoury to await the next war.

This time, however, it is whispered, he may be rewarded with the powerful post of Leader of the House of Assembly under the new Constitution. A move to gladden reformist hearts.

The Prime Minister, apart from a few early skirmishes with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi — quickly abandoned when it was realised that South Africa's most prominent black moderate could not be shouted



**P.W. BOTHA**  
Crowd puller

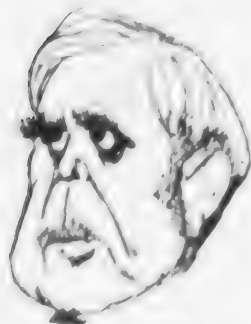
down — has kept his cool and the courage of his reformist convictions. And he has struck responsive chords in house-full audiences wherever he has spoken.

He has pleaded the cause of coloured and Indian rights, rebutted Dr Treurnicht's view of a tribal Christianity and coyly dangled the hope of post-referendum negotiations with South Africa's black citizens.

And it is there that the referendum has produced its most unexpected and important result.

With the linear approach which characterises Government thinking on South Africa's intractable problems, the referendum was clearly labelled whites only.

Indians and coloureds could wait their turn and



**CHRIS HEUNIS**  
Gentle coaxing

the whole exercise had nothing to do with blacks.

That approach works after a fashion in the day to day business of Government, but the referendum was different. South Africa's future was up for debate and that future appeared conspicuously to exclude blacks, who by their exclusion were catapulted into the very centre of the discussion.

The PFP — facing a possibly fatal haemorrhage if their supporters deserted them for a reforming Government — saw the gap and took it.

The black exclusion issue was the only way to both reject reform and place a healthy distance between left-wing rejectionists and Dr No. And it could be dramatised only by inspanning the help of black moderates.

The Prohibition of Political Interference Act collapsed even as notoriously divisive black politics coalesced around the banner of rejection.

On UDF platforms across the country liberal whites, alienated coloureds and black consciousness leaders shared platforms and paid tribute to patrons selected from the pantheon of black resistance.

Ancient enemies, among homeland leaders, became new friends around joint declarations, and at meeting after meeting the peripatetic Chief Buthelezi joined PFP leaders in calling down Zulu fire and brimstone on anyone who strayed in favour of a Yes vote.

It was a clever move by Dr van Zyl Slabbert and the effect was not lost on the wavering English vote.

Those South Africans whose ancient instinct against voting "for the Nats" had begun to return as the campaign dragged on now had an issue which could lend a touch of morality to doubts based some times on liberal convictions, quite often or nothing more profound than resentment of the Broederbond and Nationalist contempt for their traditions and institutions.

The result, if not a strengthening of the No vote, was a growth in confusion and apathy. A long-



**VAN ZYL SLABBERT**  
Dogged commitment

ing to cop-out of confusion made abatement or the spoilt vote an appealing option.

Others had simply sat on the fence for so long that they were impaled by their own indecision.

All of which has raised old doubts among Afrikaners of the "reliability" of the English whenever verligte push comes to verkrampde shove, and a renewed Nationalist yearning for toenadering within the splintered veld.

The fractures in the tribal vote which yawned at the beginning of the campaign appeared in some instances to be closing, but the appearance is illusory.

Next Wednesday Afrikaners and English-speaking South Africans will vote No in their thousands, because the constitution goes so far, or not far enough.

Thousands of Afrikaners and thousands of English-speaking South Africans will vote Yes because they see the new constitution either as a first step on the path of incremental reform, or a small enough step not to be frightening.

Many Afrikaners who believe it offers too much, but who cannot yet offer themselves to Dr Treurnicht will abstain. So will many English-speakers who want reform but cannot yet offer themselves to Mr Botha.

And in all the confusion no one will be able to read the result in tribal terms.

But lest any think that the confusion which has shaken South Africans loose from their old moor-

ings will clear with the smoke of battle next Wednesday, they should be warned: there is precious little peace in their future.

The referendum was only the first skirmish in a reform process which, with all its uncertainty, must gather momentum if the Yes vote triumphs on November 2.

Coloured and Indian elections — as rowdy and divisive as the white referendum — lie ahead.

## Negotiation

Rightwing resistance may pause with a Yes majority, but only to gather strength for a fresh assault. A No victory will give it new impetus and plunge Afrikanerdom deeper into time-wasting turmoil.

And, no longer on the sidelines waiting for the white man to finish his game, but bang in the centre of the political field is black South Africa demanding to be heard.

Whether its new and often ill-matched alliances, forged under the flag of a No vote, will survive November 2 is irrelevant.

A united moderate black voice will certainly make negotiation on the future of black South Africa easier. But a reappearance of the old disunity within black ranks will not be enough to push the issue to the back burner.

Chief Buthelezi whose role in the campaign was conceived not out of love for the PFP, but with a canny political eye on his own constituency, has earned his seat at the negotiating table as South Africa's leading black politician.

And he has ensured that in the event of a Yes majority those negotiations must be top of the Government's agenda when it shakes the dust from its eyes on November 3.





by Chris Gaskill

And now a referendum campaign which has polarised South Africa as never before, which has divided whites even as it has appeared to unite blacks, which has enhanced a few political reputations—Dr van Zyl Slabbert's for his dogged persistence, Mr Fik Botha's for his crowd pulling flamboyance—and killed many others, which has interrupted the process of Government while it has pulled fans to nearly 5 000 meetings, from Vryburg to Makwassie, which has evoked anger and venom, confusion and conviction in equal measure, and which has added a whole new dimension to broedertwis, has not been an expensive and exhausting waste of words and money.

It was once the belief in which the old South Africa was shattered. It could be the foundation on which plans by which a new South Africa will be put together.

In 1976 the Minister of Education's words at another decisive moment in history: a few who lost patience will have been the end of the path of reform in South Africa or over the beginning of the end.

and it would be the end of the beginning.

by Chris Gaskill



## UDF'S TERROR LEKOTA PROFILED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 31 Oct 83 p 15

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

**"TERROR" LEKOTA** is one of those people whom prison seems to have strengthened.

His six years on Robben Island appear to have acted as a forge, recasting and tempering his political convictions into a finer but tougher steel.

A former permanent organiser of the outlawed South African Students' Organisation (Saso), Mr Lekota is now national publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front (UDF).

He was sentenced to six years imprisonment in December 1976 after he was found guilty in the marathon "black consciousness" trial.

One of nine black men arrested for holding pro-Frelimo rallies in 1974 in Durban and the University of the North, near Pietersburg, in defiance of the law, he was found guilty of conspiring to commit acts capable of endangering the maintenance of law and order.

Shortly before his arrest, Mr Lekota — now 35 — had taken over as permanent organiser for Saso from Abraham Tiro, who was blown to pieces by a parcel bomb while in exile in Botswana.

His six years in prison resulted in an ideological metamorphosis, as Mr Lekota shifted from the black consciousness position he had espoused before incarceration to alignment with the "progressive democrats" who champion non-racialism and the Freedom Charter adopted by the old Congress Alliance as long ago as June 1955.

A fluent Afrikaans-speaker, Mr Lekota — who was born at Krustad in the Free State shortly after the ruling National Party acceded to power May 1948 — acquired the nickname "Terror" because of his prowess as a soccer player and not because of any penchant for terrorism.

His political odyssey from black consciousness to the Freedom Charter is one which was made by many — but not all — of his former comrades in the black consciousness movement.

It is part of a wider phenomenon, and his account of the process which led to his new outlook is thus significant in sociological terms as well as being an interesting episode in his life.

Before detailing the considerations which led to his shift to non-racialism, Mr Lekota stressed that he does not have contempt for former political associates who did not take the same path. While disagreeing with them, he still respects them, he emphasised.

"My judgment is that the black consciousness approach is a formative approach," he said.

"Awareness of the disparity between the races (in South Africa) is the beginning of the perception of the problem.

"Instead of being despised, it should be recognised as a formative process politically.

"But as one looks more and more at the situation, one perceives that it is more than racial.

"At the time of my trial I was confronted with the fact that some of the black people I had known and respected testified against us. They were politically conscious people, not politically ignorant people, but they still became State witnesses.

"Then, again, one looked around and saw that the men at the head of the homeland governments were as black as we were, but who found the system acceptable.

"At the time of trial, too, the end came for Braam Fischer (who died in prison of cancer in 1975).

"He was the grandchild of one of the Orange Free State presidents, a thoroughbred Afrikaner who had gone to jail for making common cause with our people because he could not accept what his people were doing to our people.

"When he died in prison one had to think seriously."

Mr Lekota mentioned two other men who had influenced him politically.

the first an Afrikaner rebel, like Braam Fischer, and the second an African nationalist dedicated to the Freedom Charter: the Rev C F Beyers Naude, banned head of the outlawed Christian Institute, and Mr Nelson Mandela, imprisoned leader of the African National Congress.

"I first saw Mr Naude in 1969. I heard him talking of the unacceptable lot of our people. Later, I discovered who he was and of the treatment he was receiving from his own people. It made me consider anew the view that only blacks were concerned about liberation.

"I started reading Nelson Mandela. His speech at the Rivonia trial (of 1964, in which he was sentenced to life) made a distinct impression on me, particularly the point that he fought against both white domination and black domination.

"I found myself influenced and thinking that men must be accepted because they are human beings, not because they are black or white.

"When one looks at the economy of South Africa one cannot escape the fact that there are those who have to live by selling their labour — and that each of the racial groups have people who have to live like that.

"Then, again, the ownership of capital, the exploitation of man by man, knows no racial barriers. There are fewer African (owners of capital) but they are still there.

"The struggle against oppression and exploitation cannot be seen purely in racial terms."

Turning to the sensitive issue of his attitude toward black consciousness, Mr Lekota chose his words carefully, obviously concerned that he should not be seen as an apostate viciously vitu-

perating against his former co-believers.

Two of his co-accused in the black consciousness trial of 1975-76, Mr Saths Cooper and Mr Muntu Myeza, are on the executive of the zealously pro-black consciousness Azanian People's Organisation.

"They have made sacrifices in the struggle for a free South Africa," Mr Lekota said.

"I think their sacrifices demand that they must be accorded respect. But I nevertheless think the position which they still adopt, while understandable, contains elements which misconstrue the reality before us.

"I think the correct attitude is to seek closer understanding through discussion. I think we can only reach a common conclusion if we remain open to mutual discussion.

"I think there is a lot of room for working together, but there must be a mutual willingness to co-operate on both sides."

On a more philosophical note, Mr Lekota commented on the observation that he seems to be remarkably free of rancour and bitterness after his stint in jail.

He had earlier referred to himself as a "blikoor," which he explained meant he is a born and bred Free Stater, although he now lives in Natal. He had also spoken with sympathy about some of the Afrikaner prison warders whom he had met while in prison.

"It is easy to get angry. But I have discovered that every time I get angry I make a mistake," he said.

"While we are very angry with apartheid, every step must be thought out carefully to advance liberation."

# TRANSKEI PRESIDENT: STRUGGLE FOR EQUALITY GOES ON

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 27 Oct 83 p 13

[Reports by Matthew Moonieya]

[Text]

**NQAMAKWE** — Advocating a black federal parliament did not mean forsaking the principles used to pilot independence for Transkei, the State President said here yesterday.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima told crowds he was merely championing the cause of blacks who were not yet free.

"I am championing the cause of blacks whose mouths have been shut and gagged by a series of laws which imprison anybody who criticises white South Africa.

"I am able to do this because I live in a free country. I am building black unity against white, Indian and coloured unity.

"How else could it be done peacefully and without violence?"

The President said South Africa had resolved never to render equal rights to

blacks and blacks were determined to attain equal status with other racial groups in the land of their birth.

"They will not rest in the struggle until they get franchise rights — one man one vote.

"We have attained these rights on the section of the land we occupy. We shall strive for equality on a federal basis as soon as our land claims have been satisfied, but if this is not done, the struggle will go on.

"Discrimination on racial grounds is like cancer and cannot be accepted by any community with self-respect."

He said Transkei would build warm relations and monitor them with all who were prepared to acknowledge and recognise her existence as an independent nation.

He thanked Austria who had economic links

with Transkei "for looking after us in times of success and strain".

On the rest of the international scene, the President said it had become abundantly clear that countries like America, Britain, Europe and even in Africa were ignorant of the Transkeian situation.

"As the erstwhile colony of the United Kingdom it is common cause that we should have been granted freedom on the same lines as the erstwhile High Commission territories of Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland who have a seat in the United Nations.

"We were forcibly annexed by white South Africa with the concurrence of Great Britain into the Union of South Africa with its apartheid parliament.

"This was a fateful day for people who had enjoyed freedom and suddenly became enslaved."

## Matanzima Attacks Press Prophecies

**NQAMAKWE** — The State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday attacked a Cape Town freelance journalist Mr

Barry Streek, who he said had prophesied doom for the future independent Transkei.

"Barry Streek and

members of the white ruling class condemn our selfgovernment because they would have liked to see all blacks employed in South Afri-

ca as cheap labour," the President told the crowds at the Independence Day celebrations here.

"Transkeian industries are employing thousands of workers contrary to what happened before independence.

"His bluff that people who have taken independence have been deprived of their rights of citizenship in South Africa is a glaring lie because no blacks have ever been citizens of South Africa. No blacks have ever enjoyed proprietary rights either.

The President said Transkeians had rejoiced at independence

because it meant emancipation from a life of semi-slavery.

In Umtata, Chief Z. Joyi attacked Mr Streeb and Mr Patrick Lawrence when he welcomed the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

He accused them of having tried to sow enmity between the Prime Minister and his people.

"Patrick Laurence compared our taking of independence to the national suicide of the AmaXhosa.

"I would like to know if these gentlemen are still alive and what they think of your leadership now," he told Chief George.

#### SA Used Threats--Claim

NQAMAKWE — The State President yesterday accused South Africa during the independence celebrations of using its financial strength to blackmail black leaders whenever their views conflicted.

Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima accused Pretoria of withdrawing aid whenever there was a conflict of views and mentioned the Umtata-Port St John's road.

The President also referred to Transkei's ability to supply South Africa with electric power which he said had been ignored by Pretoria who went to Mozambique and Lesotho instead.

"We have electric power sufficient for our use and export to South Africa. In 1973 when there was an imminent collapse of the Cabora Bassa scheme, I was requested by a certain Mr C. J. Grobler, formerly our own official, to approach my cabinet to

agree to an investigation of the Umzimvubu, Tisa, Taitse Dam for the objects aforesaid.

"It is now 10 years since 1973 but nothing has been done about it, but instead South Africa went to Mozambique and investigated the Lesotho scheme.

"My government will be requested to embark on it in 1984-85 financial year. The Jozana Dam has added to the existing Tsomo, Tsojana, Indwe, Xonxa, Umtata and Bashee Dams — all constructed during my term of office in the government."

He said Transkei's economy depended on agriculture and called on South Africa to transfer all the land claimed without change in present ownership.

"In other words they should just adjust the boundaries and leave the farmers to contribute to our economy."

DROUGHT AID EFFORTS IN SUBIACO DESCRIBED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 30 Oct 83 p 29

[Article by Charmain Naidoo]

[Text]

**A LITTLE mission station surrounded by great purple blossoming jacaranda trees nestles in the heart of Lebowa. Its name: Subiaco.**

For the little people of the village it is a centre that inspires hope and a chance of life in the drought-stricken wasteland they call their home.

Before help arrived in the form of food supplies provided by Operation Hunger, for the hungry hordes of Subiaco death became as commonplace as the rumble in their bellies.

Between January and June this year, a child died every week after being admitted to Subiaco's recovery ward — the cause of death in each case, advanced malnutrition.

There was nothing that the people could do to keep death from claiming their young — even the adults were stricken. The village, like many others around South Africa, was dying from the drought.

### Smiles

Subiaco had turned into a dust-bowl and the rocky ground yielded no crops and therefore no food for the starving masses who prayed each day for life saving rain.

Then Operation Hunger — initially sponsored to the tune of R10 000 by Tiger Oats — moved in and began a feeding scheme that would put nutritious food into the bellies of the hungry.

From June till the Sunday Times visited the village this week, Subiaco's recovery ward has had no fatalities and those victims of a few months ago are well on their way to recovery.

The large truck bearing

2 000 12.5kg sacks of mealie meal travels along the dusty road from Pietersburg once every fortnight, and pulls up outside the school.

At a given signal from the Benedictan sister who runs the mission hospital the children leap out of their classroom seats and hurry to what they have termed "our food truck" and help to unload the precious bags of maize.

Their smiling faces show that they're pleased because there will be food on the table that evening.

Sister Josephine Waiburga is a large round lady with a warm smile and a heart to match.

She says she's not quite sure what her job is — she's a teacher, a nurse, a mother to the young children in the recovery ward, sewing instructor, chief overlooker of the garden that grows the produce they use in the hospital.

Sometimes, Sister Josephine is also psychiatrist and analyst — giving aid where it is most needed.

She says: "Since Operation Hunger began providing us with the food supplies we so desperately needed to stave off hunger and malnutrition, I have noticed a marked improvement in the quality of health of both the adults and the children.

"A few months ago I was desperate. The children were dying like flies and there was nothing I could do."

When the youngsters came into Subiaco's recovery ward their little bodies were swollen, with their skin peeling and nasty open sores on their limbs.

Treatment began immediately and the ailing children were fed with skim milk until the swelling had gone down.

"At this stage they get critical and are often close to death. That's when they get put on a drip for about six to 10 days.

"When they've passed this critical phase they move on to the cup stage where we combine whole milk with skim milk.

"Thereafter, they get solids and have to learn how to eat all over again so that they can build up their strength."

## Vital

After-care is vital since sending the child home might mean a return of the dreaded kwashiorkor — which seriously stunts their growth. In some cases at the mission, eight year-olds have the physical appearance of three-year-olds.

"The parents have to be educated and we have a special training session for mothers once every two weeks and when the child is discharged, we ask that they return for regular checkups.

"We try to encourage children to go straight from the recovery ward to the pre-school on the premises so that we can follow up on their

progress," Sister Josephine said.

In all, 14 villages with 3 200 people are cared for and fed by Operation Hunger who use Subiaco as a distribution centre.

Tiger Oats food trucks around the country also carry produce to the Eastern Cape, Transkei, Ciskei, Gazankulu, Lebowa and Venda.

Mr Patrick McLaughlin, group public affairs manager for Tiger Oats, explained how they decided on a "distribution point" for the food.

## Praying

"First a nucleus of the famine area has to be identified — the place that is chosen should have medical facilities attached to it. This then becomes the focal point of the community as far as famine relief is concerned."

Mr McLaughlin stressed that the starving people had to be assured of a constant supply of food — "until they are able to get back on their feet again".

A kind neighbourhood farmer in the district has undertaken to provide Subiaco with 20 boxes each containing 30 dozen eggs every fortnight to help supplement protein requirements.

As Sister Josephine bustles around, wiping a nose, quieting a weeping child or helping to feed the waiting queues of hungry schoolchildren she never stops smiling.

"It is such a pleasure to see the children grow from strength to strength and to have them back to normal again. We are still praying for rain."



## NEW RACE RELATIONS OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 25 Oct 83 p 5

[Interview by Theo Coggin, editor of Race Relations News, with Institute's new director John Kane-Berman]

[Text]

**COGGIN:** The period of change which South Africa is experiencing at present, highlighted by the proposed new constitution, has created a new level of debate and much confusion. How can the Institute effectively present its case for a different kind of society?

**KANE-BERMAN:** We can help overcome confusion by publishing the objective, dispassionate high-quality research for which we are all well known. The Institute's particular liberal viewpoint and its vision of an undivided society have never been simply a question of the particular political preferences of our membership or leadership. They have always been based on factual information and methodical research.

For example, we were able to warn urgently in May/June, 1976, about the tension building up in schools in Soweto. Telegrams were sent to MPs and other efforts made to warn the government and the country at large. We were able to do this because we had always kept ourselves informed about black education and had kept in touch with people in Soweto and

other black areas.

We have two main things to contribute to the present debate. First, we must constantly hold out to South Africa the viewpoint that there is a very real alternative to the divisive constitutional policies that the government is following. It is more important now than ever to hold out that alternative vision as a safer and sounder basis on which South Africa should be organized.

Secondly, we must concentrate our attention on some of the main problems ahead. These are:

The critical housing shortage.

The need for a realistic urbanization policy — one that accepts urbanization as an irreversible phenomenon of industrial society, in contrast to present policies, which are based on the impractical assumption that somehow urbanization can be stopped.

The plight of hundreds of thousands of people in rural areas who are victims of forced removals. Their situation is worsened by tighter influx control, rising unemployment,

serious overcrowding of land, and a very severe food and water shortage. All these problems are now exacerbated by the drought.

One of the most important things that my predecessor, Mr John Rees, did, was to set up the Operation Hunger campaign and many South Africans of all classes, colours and income levels have contributed generously to this vitally important programme of relief.

One of the functions of the Institute now is to point out 'what when, and if, the drought is broken, the situation of people in rural areas will still be pretty desperate. It will be important to point out to the authorities and to business that any policy for urban people cannot be expected to work if it ignores the plight of rural people, who suffer the worst deprivations of apartheid.

**COGGIN:** Many would suggest that the time for talk in South Africa is past, and would ask whether violence is not a solution? What is the Institute's standpoint?

**KANE-BERMAN:** We all know very well that the reason some black

people turned to violence in the 1960s was that the ANC and PAC were banned. These were the two main political parties giving expression to black aspirations, and one of them had existed for as long as the National Party.

Decades of impassioned pleas to the government by conciliatory leaders like Chief Albert Luthuli fell on deaf ears, and it was in this context that some people took the decision to turn to violent methods, as organizations committed to peaceful change had failed.

However, while we must remember that background, a number of other points about violence also need to be made.

Firstly, it is morally objectionable.

Secondly, it is a strategy which I believe cannot work. In my view, it is unrealistic to assume that a kind of domino theory is at work in Southern Africa according to which minority rule in South Africa will be toppled by violence in the same way that it was eventually brought down in other countries in the region.

South Africa is very much more powerful economically and militarily than any of our neighbouring states. It is able to manufacture about 90 percent of its weapon requirements and has even made some notable technical advances in the production of arms. In addition, it will probably be a net exporter of energy before 1990.

The billions of rands invested here by European and American companies, together with the fact that a country like Britain is heavily dependent on trade with South Africa, makes the country pretty invulnerable to economic sanctions.

Most of our neighbouring countries also

believe, correctly I think, that if they ever permitted a major campaign of violence to be launched against Pretoria from their soil, South Africa could destroy them economically and militarily in a very short space of time.

Against this background I believe that anyone holding out the prospect that violence can topple the Pretoria government, even by a slow process of attrition rather than by full-scale revolution, is holding out false hope.

We should also remember that if there were ever a violent revolution in South Africa, the destruction which would be caused to the economy and to our whole social fabric would be such that any government coming to power in that way would find itself with almost insurmountable problems of poverty, homelessness and unemployment.

We have seen in Northern Ireland, where there is a much higher level of violence than here, that a society can learn to live with such violence for decades with its government still in power.

**COGGIN:** Many would say that your asking for dispossessed people to be very patient is unrealistic.

**KANE-BERMAN:** I am not asking anybody to be patient. As a member of the privileged class in South Africa I would be presumptuous if I asked dispossessed people to be patient. All I'm doing is pointing out what I believe to be the objective situation in which we operate.

The implication is that we have to find more successful strategies for bringing about political change. I am under no illusion whatsoever that this is a very formidable task and that the road ahead is a very long and arduous

one, which is going to demand enormous staying power and colossal resources of energy.

There are, however, a number of encouraging signs, the importance of which should no more be overlooked than they should be romanticized.

The first is the great change that has taken place in the field of industrial relations. When I started as a labour reporter on the Financial Mail 10½ years ago, at the time of the wildcat strikes in Durban, the idea of black trade unions was anathema to the government and to 99 out of 100 businessmen. Now we find that we have a strong and resilient black trade union movement that has survived in spite of bannings and harassment.

We also find that businessmen are signing agreements with black and non-racial unions to the extent that it is no longer even newsworthy. In addition, the government has finally conceded to African workers the same statutory collective bargaining rights as other workers have long enjoyed. The major lesson that arises from this is that if black people can mobilize themselves for non-violent, concerted action, they can achieve worthwhile goals.

The battle that the unions have won has been fought with a great deal of toil and tears and sweat, and it is by no means over. But it is a great achievement for which I salute those unions. I also believe that, in spite of many teething troubles, business and government recognize it as a necessary development in the interests of SA.

Secondly, there is clearly a revival of political action taking place right across the black political spectrum.

The UDF has been formed, as has the National Forum, and Inkatha's membership has grown. The revival of all this activity indicates that a great many of the dispossessed people in this country believe they have a worthwhile political role to play and that they can achieve goals by using methods other than violence.

I only hope that the response of the state to these initiatives will be constructive rather than destructive.

**COGGIN:** You have spoken about the emergence of new black political organizations. What strategies do you see being used by them to achieve the objective of an undivided society?

**KANE-BERMAN:** Potential bargaining power is accruing to black people on a continuing basis. Their penetration into increasingly skilled jobs in every sector of the economy is giving them a scarcity value. As a result of this, the trade union movement will, in due course, find itself in a strategic position.

The trade union movement has shown the ability to make use of its bargaining power to achieve visible gains for their members that are also in the interests of the country as a whole,

because sound industrial relations depends on having mechanisms for negotiation and for institutionalizing conflict.

This increasing unionization will in due course enable the black unions to push for the abolition of the colour bar on the mines. I have no doubt that sooner or later the National Union of Mineworkers will begin to exert pressure with regard to the migrant labour system as well.

The higher the rate of economic growth, the greater the extent to which black spending power will increase and black advancement into skilled jobs take place.

**COGGIN:** Do you see economic growth as inevitably leading to change?

**KANE-BERMAN:** I am not one of those who believe that economic growth per se will automatically lead to a liberal democracy. What it is doing is creating new social pressures, such as an increasing need for a stable labour force in the urban areas.

This is already making it increasingly difficult for business to ignore the detrimental effects of influx control on their operations and to spend very much more money than in the past on housing and education.

Two key business leaders, Gavin Relly and Mike Rosholt, have recently made very significant speeches about the need for a more realistic urbanization policy than we have at present.

SA will increasingly find that the government's separatist political policies are out of step with economic developments which are making continuing economic integration inevitable. For example, when black workers were mostly employed in unskilled jobs and whites in skilled jobs, the fact that only white workers had the vote was not a problem for business.

But we are now seeing increased integration in the labour force. And we now, for the first time in SA's history, have a number of well organized and democratic trade unions that include so-called coloured people and Indians, as well as Africans.

The fact that so-called coloured and Indian members of those unions are now being enfranchised under the new constitution but Africans left out, must inevitably lead to tensions and pressures that will eventually cause the business sector to exert growing pressure on the government to incorporate Africans into central political structures.

## BLEAK OUTLOOK FOR AF CABLE FORECAST

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Nov 83 p 6

[Article by John Mulcahy]

[Text]

**AFRICAN Cables' immediate future is not encouraging, but steps are being taken to improve the group's competitive position, the chairman, Mr W N Randell, says in his annual report.**

Reviewing what he describes as one of the most difficult years in African Cables' history, Mr Randell says that at this stage there is not expected to be any beneficial change in demand in the 1983-84 financial year.

"However, should there be any improvement there is no doubt that competition will remain intense and it is likely that the high level of current unused manufacturing capacity in the cable industry will continue to exist."

In the year to July 31 African Cables' earnings plunged to 12,7c a share from 36 1c, and the managing director, Mr P J Muller, says profitability will continue to be adversely affected by intense competition.

Mr Randell says any increase in import competition would aggravate the situation, and this

could stem from the significant differential that exists between SA's inflation rate and those in exporting countries.

"Every effort continues to be made to compensate for this differential by means of strict management controls, training and improved production and cost control procedures.

"In addition, duty protection has been sought in respect of imports from countries having access to substantially lower raw material costs.

"In this regard it must be stressed that unless increases already granted to wage and salary earners can at least be matched by improvements in productivity, with a particular emphasis on material use, then import competition may in future pose an even more serious threat than at present."

Mr Randell says any additional reduction in public sector spending will adversely affect a substantial source of business for the electric cable industry.

African Cables has established the first of several planned branches at Pinetown, and agents have been appointed in areas

where their activities are justified by electric cable demand.

Mr Randell says new products, such as Zerotox (low toxicity, low fume, fire retardant, sheathing compound) and PIRSA (paper insulated corrugated seamless aluminium sheathed cable), will ensure that African Cables remains the industry's technological leader.

"These measures, in conjunction with a maximum effort from the existing marketing division, should enable the company to increase volume turnover."

Short-term borrowings were required from time to time during the year, resulting in an increase in interest payments. At the end of the year there was a bank overdraft of R1,277m.

Capital expenditure authorised by African Cables' board in the year amounted to R1,770m, and was directed mainly at cost-efficiency improvements.

The balance of unspent authorised capital expenditure at August 1 was R3,080m, says Mr Randell, but all capital expenditure outstanding will continue to be reviewed in the light of prevailing economic circumstances.

SUBSIDY ON NITROGEN MAY BE NECESSARY, SAYS DE VILLIERS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 30 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Don Robertson]

[Text] THE decision this week by the Minister of Industries, Dr Dawie de Villiers, to abolish price control on fertilisers and phase out import controls could mean that the Government might find it necessary to subsidise the local cost of nitrogen.

Nitrogen is the largest item in the cost structure in the production of fertiliser, and the withdrawal of import controls, which prevents the use of foreign nitrogen in local manufacture, and the introduction of import tariffs could allow manufacturers to negotiate world-related prices for the locally produced product.

At present nitrogen makes up about 43% of the fertiliser price.

Kobie Adriaanse, chairman of the Fertiliser Society of South Africa, believes that "if the home market is not getting ample protection (through import tariffs) the Government will have to subsidise the producers".

In this case, the main producer is AECI and its price is very much higher than the overseas price, being coal-based rather than based on natural gas.

Mr Adriaanse feels that a valid tariff could be in the region of about 25%, but, with the overseas price sometimes fluctuating by up to 70% below the local price, some form of subsidisation will be required.

He points out that local industry was established on predetermined pricing formulas and, in using coal, is considered to be a strategic industry which needs protection.

Chris van Solms, head of the explosives and chemicals division at AECI, agrees and says that the Government will have to be "reasonable" in protecting the industry and take cognisance of the fact that it was established on certain agreed parameters.

The decision by the Minister was expected, says Mr Adriaanse, and his body has no quibble about the possibility of tariffs, which he believes will not be introduced until current producer stocks are exhausted.

The industry has a production rate of about 5-million tons, but demand is running at about half this level, or almost 75% below last year's level.

Because of these factors, it is expected that the price of fertilisers could come down in the future.

The controls affect only maximum prices, but because of the keen competition in the market and slack demand, considerable discounts have been offered by the producers.

Compounding the problem is the current shortage of cash being experienced by farmers.

Some sources believe that a possible 46% of farmers no longer have creditworthiness with their co-operatives and are thus unlikely to be able to purchase fertiliser for the late planting season.

Disagreeing with this is Inus van Rooyen, senior deputy director of the South African Agricultural Union, who says that "co-operatives view the creditworthiness of farmers in a different way from financial institutions".

He disputes the figure of 46%, but concedes that the current accumulated loss held by the co-operatives is about R900-million.

"Our offices have been quiet in the past few months, although this could change when the November planting begins," he says.

Assisting the industry, however, has been the rise in the export price of diamonium phosphate, which, says Louis Luyt, has risen from R172 fob to R220 in the past few weeks.

1960: 14/11/77



# ALTECH CATAPULTS INTO INTERNATIONAL PROMINENCE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 30 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Elizabeth Rouse]

[Text]

ALTECH's takeover of Asea has catapulted the telecommunications-electronics group to international size.

Now the group has the size and technical ability to take on international giants in competing for large turn-key projects.

Secondly, restructuring of group companies with two pyramids, Indumeni and Altron, plus the muscle of Amic, heralds ambitious domestic and overseas moves.

The prime importance of the deal, which involves R80-million, is that the group's equity funding capability for acquisitions has increased dramatically from R120-million to R440-million, which can be used without endangering control.

Significant acquisitions are now in the wings on three fronts — on the Powertech side, on the Altech side and on the international front, says Altech deputy chief executive Ken Maud.

Shareholders can expect exciting announcements from the group in coming months.

Besides current stated moves, the market is foreseeing considerable scope for domestic growth.

The link with Anglo through Amic should give the Altech group entry to the huge market provided by the mining-industrial empire's interests.

Another interesting possibility is an amalgamation of Amic's electronics interests with those of the Altech group.

Finally, Anglo has become increasingly active on the international investment scene and could carry the Altech group with it in the sphere of high technology.

Asea, the prize which Altech has pursued for so long, has poor prospects in the coming year and is not expected to make a useful contribution to group profits in the near future.

But Asea operates the largest transformer factories in South Africa, its industrial division makes a large range of products and its cable division makes a wide range of cables. Its factories are new.

The enlarged group will have a R500-million turnover in the first year, rising to a projected R1 000-million with a pretax profit of R150-million by the end of the decade.

A chain of acquisitions will follow over the next year, says Altech chief executive Bill Venter. Negotiations are already under way for a major overseas purchase.

The complicated deal, which took five months to complete, places Anglo's obscure coal shell, Indumeni, at the top. It will be 70%-owned by the Venter Family Trust.

## BRIEFS

ISRAELI RESEARCH LINK--RESEARCH and development, already weak in SA, could well be affected by proposed the Israeli Government's cuts in higher education. This is the opinion of Mr Natie Kirsh, national chairman of the SA Technikon. He says university budgets in Israel were badly hit by a 6% to 8% cut in State aid even before Mr Menachin Begin resigned as Prime Minister. This trimming of budgets in Jerusalem will have an impact on the Technology Exchange Agreement between SA and Israel. A further 10% university budget cut, proposed before Mr Begin's resignation, could lead to the collapse of the country's entire higher education system, says Mr Kirsh. State financial aid to the Technikon-Israel Institute of Technology has declined by 30% in the past eight years. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Nov 83 p 5]

BOYCOTT OF LIBERTY LIFE--FOR the first time in a long time a major company firm itself faced with a threatened consumer boycott. The Insurance and Assurance Workers Union of SA, which has black consciousness links, is threatening to boycott Liberty Life, which recently fired IAWUSA members who struck in demand of recognition of their black-only union. Liberty says it will deal only with a non-racial union. Boycotts have faded into the background lately. They are seen by major unions as a last resort. Access to the industrial court, together with the use of other levers, has reduced the need for last resorts. But the Liberty boycott may indicate that boycotts are regarded as a useful weapon by newer unions. Will the boycott have much impact? On the surface, this seems unlikely. Boycotts require intense organisation and IAWUSA's organisational ability is unproven. But several of Liberty's associated companies are vulnerable to black consumer action and it seems as if IAWUSA is devoting considerable time to planning a boycott strategy. Boycotts also have another role which is often ignored--embarrassment. The dispute has prompted a bizarre line-up of employer and union views. Many non-racial unions are less than sympathetic to IAWUSA's case. They are pleased it did not go to court to challenge Liberty's attitude, fearing this would have set a precedent for racial unionism, which they reject. But many employer labour men seem unsympathetic to Liberty, arguing that it is up to workers to decide whether their union should be racial. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Oct 83 p 13]

NORTH CAPE, OFS DEVELOPMENT--COMMERCIAL and industrial premises are to be developed by the Small Business Development Corporation at a cost of more than

R2-million in the Free State and Northern Cape. The developments approved by the executive committee of the SBDC are: --An industrial park for whites and coloureds in Oos-Einde, an industrial area of Bloemfontein. There is a waiting list for the 17 factory units in the 2 300m<sup>2</sup> complex, which will cost R715 000. --A R720 000 shopping complex to serve the 6 000 coloureds living in Bronville, Welkom. It will include a supermarket, shops and a doctor's consulting room. --A first business centre for the black township of Galashewe, Kimberley. The R720 000 complex will include a 500 m<sup>2</sup> mini-market and several shops. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Oct 83 p 12]

BIG-SMALL COMPUTERS LINK--SOFTWARE supplier McCormack & Dodge, which set up as an independent SA concern in January, has gained 30 new customers in under nine months. Among the new clients are Asea Electric, Scottish Cables, Checkers and Russells Holdings. The company was previously represented by Computer Sciences. Its customers included Amcoai, United Building Society and Metro Cash & Carry. McCormack is now introducing a new range of financial application programmes called the Millennium series. "This provides a common software foundation throughout the entire product range from accounts payable to fixed assets," says the managing director, Mr Mike Parry. A interesting Millennium feature is the personal computer link. This allows the user to offload selected records and fields from mainframe computer files to IBM personal computers for further manipulation with programmes such as Visi-Calc and Lotus 1-2-3. Cost of a system would be in the R15 000 region for the mainframe software and a further R2 500 for each personal computer is supplied with a board and software-instructed micro-chip. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Nov 83 p 5]

TRANSKEI LAND CLAIMS--MALUTI--An economic squeeze would bring the situation on Transkei's borders to reality where farms and towns had not been handed over, the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Ramsey Madikizela, said yesterday. Speaking at the Independence celebrations here, he said: "I would not like to see that happen because sanctions and boycotts are two-edged swords which require sacrifice, organisation and detailed strategies. However, nobody should doubt our ability to act decisively in our interests and our refusal to submit to domination." He called on South Africa to hand over all land claimed by Transkei and appealed to Transkeian farmers who had taken over released land to vindicate the State President's relentless efforts to gain more land. He urged other prospective Transkei businessmen to diversify and look for new business opportunities. "Let them embark on import-substitution enterprises. They must learn production technologies from present suppliers or obtain distribution franchise rights. I believe this could result in cheaper commodities for the consumers," he said. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 27 Oct 83 p 13]

COLORED PARTIES MERGER TALKS--Merger talks between two colored political groupings, the People's Congress Party and the Freedom Party have been called off. This was confirmed by the leaders of the two parties. Mr Peter Marais of the People's Congress Party said irreconcilable differences had arisen and he accused the Freedom Party of not honoring agreements. Mr Charles Julies of the Freedom Party, speaking from Port Elizabeth, said his party had withdrawn from the talks because it did not want to be dictated to. [Text] [MB042005 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 4 Nov 83]

BLACK INTEREST IN LOCAL ELECTIONS--The nomination of candidates for the coming black local management elections and the poll percentage of community council elections already held show a lively interest in local management by black voters in urban areas. The director of local management at the Department of Cooperation and Development, Mr (Hidger), said in Pretoria that 562 candidates had been nominated in the 20 urban areas where nomination had already taken place. Of the 283 representatives to be elected on the 25th of this month, 63 were unopposed. Nominations in the eight other residential areas that qualify for local management status will be made later this week, and the number of nominees is expected to increase to 600. [Text] [MB080827 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Nov 83]

CSO: 3400/221

STUDENTS PLEAD GUILTY TO UNLAWFUL MEETING

MB071921 Mbabane Television Service in Siswati 1630 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Six students from the Institute of Health Sciences in Mbabane today appeared before the Mbabane Magistrate's Court on charges of holding an unlawful political meeting on 22 September.

The prosecutor, Mr Tim Busenga, told the magistrate, Mr Reginald Dladla, that during the meeting these students spoke about the plight of other students from the university at Matsapa, who were arrested for staging demonstrations around the same date. The court was packed to capacity, mainly with students from the Institute of Health Sciences.

The court was told that the subject of holding a peaceful demonstration in solidarity with the arrested students was also discussed during this meeting. All the students in court today pleaded guilty to holding an unlawful meeting without the permission of the commissioner of police. Their lawyers, Dunseith and Smith, said the prosecutor was unable to present enough evidence that the meeting was a political one. The lawyers stressed the evidence by one student, who said that meetings were usually held at the institute. Hence there was nothing to show that this particular meeting was unlawful. The lawyers also said they did not have enough time to prepare for this case, as they were only informed of it on Friday afternoon. They said they had been unable to meet with the defendants. They also said the defendants did not want the case to continue, as it was disturbing their studies. The magistrate said he would pass sentence on Friday morning. The students are named as Patrick Nxumalo, Simon Kunene, Africa Magongo, Siphso Sphepho, Zephania Sithole, and Sifiso Phakathi.

CSO: 3498/2

UNHCR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPROVES NATION'S 1984 ALLOCATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by James Mwakisyala]

[Text]

TANZANIA will next year get about 70m/- from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, (UNHCR) the Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, Ndugu Hammad Rashid Mohamed, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The amount was approved by the UNHCR Executive Committee which met in Geneva for ten days starting last October 10.

Ndugu Mohamed, who attended the meeting, said however, that the amount was subject to revision. The Tanzania Government would work out the revision with the local office of the UNHCR, he explained.

Tanzania has about 200,000 refugees needing active assistance from the UNHCR, he explained.

The Minister said unlike the previous, this year's meeting was characterised by a spirit of understanding among member states.

All states seemed to 'look at the refugee problem in a humanitarian way. This is the first time we have had this kind of atmosphere in the committee.'

He said for the first time all states agreed to condemn military or armed attacks on refugee camps. This was a departure from the past tradition of looking at the problem, he added.

He said Tanzania drew the attention of the committee to the root cause of the problem of refugees — often political injustices, repression and institutionalised bigotry.



PARASTATAL COST CUTTING BODY PRESENTS REPORT TO NYERERE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Excerpt] The commission appointed early last year to find ways of cutting costs in parastatal organisations yesterday presented its report to President Nyerere.

The report was presented to Mwalimu at a short ceremony held at his Msasani residence by the Deputy Chairman of the commission, Ndugu R. D. Kalubu, on behalf of the Chairman, Ndugu Seif Sharrif Hamad, currently out of the country.

Briefing the President on the report, Ndugu Kalubu, who is also a member of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC), said parastatal organisations which the commission had studied critically fell under the agricultural, natural resources, industries and trade sectors.

He said others fell under the ministries of Finance; Water and Energy, Works; Communications and Transport; and Lands, Housing and Urban Development.

He said they had drawn up a number of recommendations which they hoped would greatly help, if implemented, in reducing costs and enhancing efficiency in the organisations.

The commission had also investigated problems and drew up recommendations on the Muhimbili Medical Centre (MMC) and the Tanzania Elimu Supplies.

He said the commission had already presented the report on parastatal organisation in the agricultural, natural resources and tourism, livestock, transport and communications sectors to the Prime Minister in accordance with the commission's terms of reference.

The commission has also recommended procedures which should be followed in implementing the recommendations on cost reduction measures in parastatal organisations.

Ndugu Kalubu noted that the commission had found out that a total of 1,609.9m/- could be saved annually if the commission's recommendations on the transport sector were implemented to the letter.

He explained that parastatal organisations in the country were presently losing millions of money every year through hiring of vehicles and misuse of the organisations' vehicles.

He said, for instance, most executives misused cars allocated to them and that the only way of restraining them was to re-introduce car loaning system which would instill a sense of responsibility.

CSO: 3400/236

TANZANIA

#### NATIONAL SERVICE TO UNDERTAKE ARMY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] The National Service will from now on undertake army construction projects which are within its financial capability in an effort to be self reliant.

This was said by the Minister for Defence and National Service, Brigadier Muhidin Kimario, over the weekend at Bulumbora, in Kigoma region when he was officially opening the 13th Annual Conference of National Service.

The Party aims at strengthening the National Service Division to make it a vital tool in construction and building projects Ndugu Kimario stressed.

He said, the Party intends to help National Service raise food and cash crop production and poultry and animal husbandry in an effort to revamp the country's economy.

The Party and government would continue to give all necessary assistance to strengthen National Service, which has made good progress since it was started, the minister said.

Ndugu Kimario suggested that a programme should be drawn up to enable National Service undertake furniture and office equipment making and building construction projects for the army and other institutions in the country.

Welcoming the minister, the Chief of National Service, Major General Nelson Mkisi, called upon the conference to look for ways of consolidating the division to make it one of the effective tools in building the nation.

CSO: 3400/236

NBC TASK FORCE TO SEEK MEANS OF FINANCING AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] The National Bank of Commerce (NBC) has formed a special task force to look into ways and means of financing the primary agricultural production sector for long-term and short-term needs.

Opening the first Dar es Salaam Area Workers' Council meeting held at the Institute of Finance Management (IFM) in the city yesterday, the NBC Chairman and Managing Director, Ndugu Amon Nsekela, said the task force had already reached an advanced stage in preparation for this.

Among the issues that the task force would tackle is to define what will be financed under primary production depending on priorities attached to each region and sector. It will also discuss who will get the finance and under what conditions and how the bank will appraise a credit application for such finance.

Ndugu Nsekela also said the task force would specify what sort of application forms the prospective borrowers would fill, what security and repayment arrangements would have to be made as well as suggesting an appropriate administrative framework within the Bank through which such finance would be made available.

Venturing into such finance implied that projects which were not covered under the small-scale industries short term financing and were of agricultural nature would now be eligible for finance under this new lending policy, he explained.

He restated, however, that NBC as a commercial bank would finance projects which were viable and were likely to generate sufficient surplus. "Under no circumstances will such finance be available to financially unviable projects", he stressed.

"This is line with the government policy not to finance projects that are not self-sustaining as clearly stipulated under the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP)", he added.

On NBC's objectives for the 1984/85, Ndugu Nsekela emphasized that the employees must commit themselves to provide efficient and courteous services.

"As a banking institution, we must have a certain creed or philosophy by which we live to guide our actions," he said, adding that this must include the improvement of the Bank's organisational vitality and resource mobilisation efforts.

CSO: 3400/236

SWEDISH FERTILIZER ARRIVES, NETHERLANDS SHIPMENTS SCHEDULED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 83 p 3

[Excerpt] Some 5,500 tonnes of fertiliser for tobacco crop have arrived in Dar es Salaam from Sweden, the General Manager of the Tanzania Fertiliser Company (TFC), Dr. Jurgen Goebel said yesterday.

He said that off-loading of the fertiliser has already started and that the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA), the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) and the Zambia-Tanzania Road Services (ZTRS) have already started carrying the fertiliser to the regions.

According to Dr. Goebel, 370 tonnes of fertiliser have been off-loaded from the Swedish ship 'MV Freedom AS' which sailed into the port on Monday evening.

The ship was earlier scheduled to anchor at the Dar es Salaam harbour on October 28, was delayed at Mombasa due to some problems, he said.

The General Manager said the 14.2m/- fertiliser is part of the external efforts to provide part of 120,000 tonnes of various types of fertiliser required annually in the country.

TFC produces about 70,000 tonnes a year and the deficit of 50,000 tonnes is expected to be supplemented through foreign donations, the Swedish consignment being part of it.

The Netherland had offered the country 28,660 tonnes and Norway and Italy 5,000 and 2,500 tonnes respectively.

Dr. Goebel said that of the 5,500 tonnes, 3,900 will be sent to Tabora, 1,200 tonnes to Chunya in Mbeya region and 100 tonnes to Shinyanga.

CSO: 3400/236



TANZANIA

PRIME MINISTER INSPECTS TPDF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Nov 83 p 1

[Excerpt] The Prime Minister, Ndugu Edward Sokoine, arrived in Arusha yesterday to inspect housing construction for members of the Tanzania People's Defence Force (TPDF) following a Party directive that all soldiers stay in barracks.

Immediately after arrival, the Prime Minister went to Sakina where he inspected the construction progress. He was told that 150 families had so far moved into the new houses.

He was also told that construction of the houses was slow because of shortage of cement and electrical wires.

It was earlier estimated that between 600 and 700 families would have by now moved into the area formerly used as fair grounds.

Army officers told the Prime Minister that efforts to house soldiers in barracks were progressing well and that had it not been for shortage of building materials, many more soldiers would have been in the barracks by now.

Ndugu Sokoine assured the Army Officers that the Government would take all possible measures to end the shortage of cement and other building materials so that the exercise would succeed.

CSO: 3400/236

TAZARA'S ZAMBIAN CARGO PER MONTH LESS THAN AUTHORITY'S CAPACITY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Excerpt] The amount of Zambian cargo transported by the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) every month is less than the capacity of the Authority, the TAZARA General Manager, Ndugu Charles Nyirenda, has said in Dar es Salaam.

While the Zambian Government had directed that its mining companies export not less than 33,000 tonnes of copper ingots every month through TAZARA, only 27,000 tonnes of the metal were hauled by the Authority last month, he said, adding that almost the same tonnage was hauled in September.

Ndugu Nyirenda told the DAILY NEWS that TAZARA had been pressing for more copper, zinc, lead and other metals to be loaded onto its wagons so that they could be exported quickly to earn Zambia badly needed foreign exchange "but the mines are adamant".

Commenting on reports that the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) had decided to maximise metal exports along the "southern route" through South Africa "until TAZARA operations return to normal", Ndugu Nyirenda argued that the decision was unrealistic because the southern route was far more expensive compared to the Dar es Salaam route.

He said the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) had offered to re-power the Chinese DFH 2 locomotives operating on the line with MTU engines, but this had not been done so far because Zambia had not remitted funds to the FRG for this purpose.

He dismissed claims that only TAZARA was holding up traffic between Zambia's copperbelt and the port of Dar es Salaam, saying the Bank of Zambia was also to blame as it had not been able to remit funds to West Germany for improving the Authority's motive power.

According to the latest issue of the Bank's magazine, ZAMBANKER, the Bank said Zambia's foreign exchange earnings, 90 per cent of which come from copper, had been tied up in "swelling copper stocks which have failed to reach their final destination".

The situation was extremely critical in May, when only 36,000 tonnes of copper found their way to users compared to a monthly average of about 50,000 tonnes, the Bank said.

By the end of June, copper awaiting transport at the mines, in transit or stockpiled at ports of shipment totalled over 80,000 tonnes compared to the normal average of between 30,000 and 40,000 tonnes, the Bank said.

CSO: 3400/236

COMMUNAL RANCHING 'ONLY VIABLE WAY' TO IMPROVE LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Vumi Urassa]

[Excerpt] The Party Secretary General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, has said the setting up of communal ranching was the only viable way of improving the livestock sector in the country.

Addressing Party and Government leaders yesterday after inspecting Lekení Ranch in Monduli District, Ndugu Kawawa said existing ranches should be properly taken care of. Villages which had ability to set up new ones should do so, he added.

On the current shortage of livestock medicine, Ndugu Kawawa assured the leaders that a solution would be sought. "Livestock is like stored maize which no one likes to see being destroyed by pests", he added.

He stressed that Monduli District leaders had the responsibility to ensure that villages which planted food crops in the district were assisted in obtaining inputs so that their crop production could increase.

The Secretary General was told that the Lekení Village farm established in 1981, had about 850 head of cattle. By the end of the year, 1,000 head of cattle were expected to be in the farm, the village leaders said.

Earlier, when he visited the Arusha Regional Party Headquarters, Ndugu Kawawa told regional leaders that they should ensure that livestock keepers were provided essential commodities.

He emphasized that the campaign to reduce livestock by ten per cent would succeed only when the livestock keepers were provided essential commodities and other facilities like building materials.

CSO: 3400/236

TANZANIA

DAR ES SALAAM WATER SUPPLY FUNDS ALLOCATED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] The Government has allocated 15m/- in foreign exchange for improving the Dar es Salaam water supply system.

Out of the amount, the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) has been given 3m/- for the maintenance of the Upper Ruvu water intake to strengthen its pumping ability.

The Deputy Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Edgar Maokola-Majogo, has told Radio Tanzania that the Government had also allocated 4.5m/- for importation of spare parts for the water pumping unit which supplies water to the Kimara reservoir.

According to Ndugu Maokola-Majogo, one million/- had been approved for boosting construction work of the six-million gallon water tank at the University of Dar es Salaam. The tank is being built in an effort to curb acute water shortage at the university.

The Dar es Salaam Water Corporation Sole has been given 6.5m/- to be used in the strengthening of water pumping capability at Ubungu and Kimara water centres.

The Dar es Salaam water system had, for several years, been facing a number of problems including low pressure resulting in other areas doing without or with little water.

CSO: 3400/236

DIESEL FUEL SHORTAGE REPORTEDLY ONE CAUSE OF RISING STAPLE PRICES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Diesel shortage has been singled out as one of the causes behind rising prices for staples in some parts of the country last month.

According to a monthly market bulletin issued in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture, diesel shortage hit food traders who in turn increased food prices.

The bulletin noted that while the average price of maize rose by 10 per cent to 101/- per kerosine tin, the rise was sharper in Shinyanga and Mwanza where one tin cost 160/- and 140/- respectively.

The bulletin further noted that the National Milling Corporation (NMC) and private traders were unable to haul much of the maize surplus out of the district.

While maize shortage in some parts of the country forced prices to rocket, Iringa, Arusha and Mbeya regions were reported as major suppliers to the open market.

Other crops affected by price rises were wheat, sorghum and rice although the latter registered a mere two per cent rise, especially in the lake regions which were flooded by local supplies.

Prices of wheat and sorghum rose by 16 and six per cent respectively. The bulletin, however did not indicate the old prices.

The bulletin further showed that cooking bananas were cheaper in Moshi, Kilimanjaro Region, and in Kigoma Region, while Irish potatoes continued to be cheap in the southern highlands but expensive elsewhere due to transport problems.

In surplus areas, dry beans were selling at between 9/- and 12/- a kilo while in other places the prices rose by seven per cent to 14/28.

Cowpeas on the other hand rose by 12 per cent in September compared to August. No reasons were, however given for the rise.

Vegetable prices were generally down as supplies expanded partially in response to high prices prevailing earlier in the year.

CSO: 3400/236



GOVERNMENT SENDS DIESEL FUEL TO MBULU TO SAVE WHEAT CROP FROM RAINS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Nov 83 p 3

[Text]

THE government has delivered some unspecified amount of diesel to Mbulu District, Arusha Region to save the wheat crop from destruction by the coming rains, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Water and Energy Ndugu Athumani Janguo said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Ndugu Janguo was briefing *Shihata* on the measures taken by his ministry to save the 24,600 tonnes of wheat in the district which had asked for 200,000 tonnes of diesel this week in order to move the crop from the fields before the rains.

Ndugu Janguo did not give the amount of diesel sent to the district but pointed out that the diesel had already been delivered before the press reported about it.

However, he explained that rationing of fuel depended upon the amount made available at a particular time. "When we have substantial amount of fuel we ration increased amount and when we have little we give out less amount", he said.

According to Arusha Regional Commissioner, Charles Kileo, more than 50 per cent of the crop was awaiting collection at various points.

CSO: 3400/236

TRANSPORT TO MOSHI OF STRANDED COFFEE STARTS ON SCHEDULE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Excerpt]

**TRANSPORTATION** of about 10,000 tonnes of coffee — stuck in Mbeya Region's Mbozi District for several weeks — to Moshi started as scheduled on Monday, the Mbeya Regional Commissioner, Colonel Makame Rashidi, has said.

He told the *Daily News* in a telephone interview from Mbeya yesterday that 23 trucks carrying coffee left Mbeya for Mikumi and Morogoro on Monday.

He said the crop would be transferred onto train wagons at Mikumi and Morogoro railway stations for onward haulage to Moshi. Apart from the Morogoro godown which can store 5,000 tonnes of coffee, another godown with a 10,000 tonne capacity had been secured at Mikumi, he said.

Trucks involved in the exercise, he said, had been provided by the Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT), and the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC). Others had been obtained from local transporters and villages in Mbeya Region, Colonel Makame added.

He reiterated that his region was still facing acute shortage of tyres and tubes for trucks. He noted that diesel shortage, which had afflicted the region until early last week, had been solved following the arrival of 73,000 litres provided by CAT.

More trucks were expected to be obtained from the villages and other sources, Colonel Makame said, adding that he was certain the haulage exercise would be completed "in a matter of weeks".

CSO: 3400/236

## TANZANIA

### BRIEFS

CCM STRUCTURE, OPERATIONS COURSE--The ruling Party in Zimbabwe, ZANU-PF, will send Party cadres to learn the structure and operations of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), SHIHATA has reported yesterday. The Treasurer of ZANU-PF, Ndugu Didymus Mutasa, said in Dodoma yesterday when he visited the CCM Party Headquarters that ZANU-PF would send its cadres to Party ideological colleges in Tanzania. Ndugu Mutasa, who is also the Speaker of the Zimbabwe National Assembly, said ZANU-PF had asked for various CCM publications including the 1981 Party Guidelines and the Party Constitution. Other publication that ZANU-PF had also asked for included the training programme for applicants wishing to join the Party, Ndugu Mutasa said. [as published] [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Nov 83 p 1]

FRC AID AGREEMENT--Tanzania will receive aid worth 164,500,000 shillings for implements and other technical facilities from the FRC during 1984/85. The agreement for the aid was signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the principal secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu (Fulgence Kazaura), and Dr (George van Kopenclaus), the head of the East African desk in the FRC Ministry of Economic Cooperation. The agreement was reached after 3-day talks between the two sides. [Excerpt] [EA120700 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 10 Nov 83]

CSO: 3449/4

## BRIEFS

PRINCESS ELIZABETH INTERVIEWED--Princess of the mountains of the moon, student at Cambridge, lawyer, model, minister of foreign affairs under Amin Dada, Elizabeth de Torro, whose autobiography has just been published, is in her third period of exile in London. She returned briefly to Uganda in 1979 after the fall of Amin Dada but left the country again when President Obote returned to power. "There are more deaths today than there were under Amin," she affirmed today, and she called for a resistance army against the Ugandan regime. [Excerpts] [Brussels LE SOIR in French 4 Oct 83 p 3]

CSO: 3419/156

## EFFORTS UNDERWAY FOR COMPLETE REHABILITATION OF PUBLIC FINANCES

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 13/14 Aug 83 pp 1, 7

[Text] Budget figures for the Republic of Zaire as of 31 July 1983 showed actual revenue was 10.52 percent greater than projected at the beginning of the fiscal year. On the expenditures side, outlays were 18.5 percent below initial estimates. This information was given to the press yesterday by Citizen Kande Dzambulate, State Commissar for Information, Culture and the Arts, following the weekly meeting of the Executive Council under the chairmanship of Citizen Kengo wa Dondo, First State Commissar. The figures reflect encouraging performance in the efforts made since the beginning of the year to cut back on expenses.

In speaking about the country's financial condition, the spokesman for the Executive Council indicated that it would seem difficult to avoid deficit financing of the economy at the present time, since revenue does not completely cover expenditures. Nevertheless, the deficit so far is below the ceiling set by the International Monetary Fund [IMF]--in fact, the deficit is barely one-third the permissible amount. And this is the result of a tremendous effort which the council plans to continue to bring about the total rehabilitation of public finances.

In other matters, the council examined the report submitted by the state commissar for primary and secondary education on the upcoming UNESCO general conference which will be held in Paris from 25 October to 29 November 1983 and the issues to be addressed at the conference.

The council approved Zaire's participation in the conference and the proposed decree naming members of the National UNESCO Commission as delegates to the General Assembly.

Turning to agriculture, the council ordered the state commissar for the department concerned to visit Haut-Zaire and Equator, where as a result of the inspection tour by the first state commissar it was determined that parts of those regions are drought-stricken. The state commissar must also travel to Bandundu, where the villages of Kahemba and Feshi are supposed to be suffering from famine.

The agriculture official must evaluate conditions in these various stricken areas and report back to the council, so that the latter can take the necessary measures with full understanding of the causes.

Concerning the Executive Council's 18 December decision on the importation of used vehicles, the state commissar for the economy submitted a proposed decree of implementation, which the council approved.

In other economic matters, the state secretary for external trade reported to the council on the Sixth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development [UNCTAD] held in Belgrade from 6 June to 3 July. It turned out that the conference gave new impetus to the process of coming to agreements on basic commodities that are part of the integrated program, while the Common Fund for these products--established in 1980 with the aim of complementing existing mechanisms for price stabilization--will go into force as early as 1 January 1984.

Given the importance of the fund to price stabilization of basic commodities, and considering the fact that Zaire produces 10 of the 18 commodities listed in the integrated program, the council--after approving the report submitted by the state secretary for external trade--decided to ratify the accord creating the Common Fund. It also urged the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation to move ahead with the steps needed to complete ratification before the holding of the first meeting of countries that have ratified the fund agreement, a meeting scheduled to be held toward the end of September 1983.

The council then turned to the issue of acquisition of the Kimpoko building by the Department of Labor and Social Security.

After listening to the presentation by the department's representative, the council authorized the department to acquire the Kimpoko building, where the offices of the state commissar's staff are presently located, in order to relocate the headquarters of all its agencies there.

The final issue discussed was rehabilitation of the Katana Cement-works. The council recalled its previous decision that the state commissars for national economy, industry and external trade should:

- evaluate the registered capital of the Katana Cement-works;
- decide on the percentage of the capital the state owns;
- determine the value of that share;
- determine how much time would be needed to amass the required capital to pay for the Executive Council's shares.



Returning to these considerations, the council instructed the Department of the Economy to ask the EGEDIM [expansion unknown] group to do a feasibility study to evaluate the state's percentage share of the company's capital.

The public is informed that an important delegation from the U.S. Senate has arrived in our country at the invitation of the President-Founder of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution], the President of the Republic.

Today, Saturday, the delegation will hold a working meeting at the National Palace with a number of state commissars, including the first commissar.

9516

CSO: 3419/70

AIRLIFT OF FOOD SUPPLIES TO FAMINE AREA 'VERY SUCCESSFUL'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Oct 83 p 7

[Excerpt]

THE airlift of emergency food supplies to famine hit Chief Nabwalya's area in Mpika district by the Zambia Air Force's support unit has been "very successful," Northern Province permanent secretary Mr Isaac Manda has said.

Mr Manda said in Kasama yesterday that 1,800 bags of mealie meal had been flown and sold to the villagers around the Luangwa valley, since the exercise started two weeks ago.

He had visited the area to check on progress and was satisfied at the rate at which the exercise was being carried out.

"The exercise is in full swing and the villagers have responded well. It now appears that we have either saturated them with mealie meal or they have run out of money because not many are coming for the commodity."

Mr Manda had said earlier that 6,000 bags of mealie meal were needed to feed the 1,500

family units in the area who had been threatened with starvation.

He said more bags would be bought for the area out of the money realised from the sale of relief supplies.

The food was sold at five distribution centres set up in the valley to ensure that everybody got an equal share of the commodity.

Mr Manda said some people bought mealie meal in bulk but could not say whether they were hoarding them for resale.

"It is difficult to tell whether they are stockpiling the mealie meal," he said.

The exercise had not yet been finalised and officials involved were making frantic efforts to buy more bags before the ZAF airlift ended.

The airlift was launched by ZAF Commander Major-General Ananniah Lungu when he visited the area two weeks ago.

CSO: 3400/237

# ZAMBIA RAILWAYS FREIGHT TRAFFIC HALTED BY WORKERS WALKING OFF JOBS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Nov 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

**ZAMBIA Railways traffic — except passenger trains — was yesterday brought to a standstill when Ndola workers abandoned their jobs in protest over wage increases.**

The rail men walked out when union officials from Kabwe failed to show up to explain to them what percentage they had negotiated for with management.

Wagons loaded on Tuesday with goods destined for Lusaka and Kitwe were stuck on the line as shunters, drivers and firemen joined the strike by general workers.

The workers assembled outside the railway yard, at about 08.00 hours where they were to be addressed by general secretary of the Zambia Railways Workers Union (ZRWU) Mr Kingfred Malamba.

But the assembly was short-lived as police in full riot kit dispersed them.

Police arrived in three trucks and ordered the workers to disperse because their action was illegal.

The men started the strike on Tuesday but were persuaded to return to work after assurances that union officials from the head office would address them.

The ZRWU organising secretary Mr Davies Kapembwa told them the new wage rises were still being

studied by the Prices and Incomes Commission.

Yesterday they refused to go back to work.

Shunters, firemen and drivers who were on duty also went away and only a skeleton of senior staff remained in the offices.

Zambia Railways regional manager for the Copperbelt Mr Foster Munkasu could not be reached for comment as he was reported to have gone to Kabwe, but senior officers said passenger trains from both Lusaka and Kitwe were not affected by the action.

Mr Kapembwa declined to comment saying, "I am not in a position to discuss anything with you now."

In Kabwe ZRWU head office officials refused to discuss the matter with the Press and instructed their switchboard operator not to put through calls from reporters.

Efforts to get Mr Malamba failed but the last attempt caught his assistant general secretary Mr Paul Kumbuyo blasting the operator, a Mr Mushili, apparently for ignoring instructions.

Immediately Mr Mushili put the call to him and said it

was from the Times of Zambia in Kabwe. Mr Kumbuyo told the operator: "What sort of person are you who does not want to listen? What did Mr Malamba tell you?" he asked and slammed down the receiver.

Mr Mushili came back on the line and fearfully said to the reporter: "Sorry Mr Kumbuyo is busy with other duties."

Officials of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions will soon meet President Kaunda to discuss the protracted ten per cent wage ceiling issue, ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba said in Ndola yesterday, reports Zana.

He said the impression created among employers was that the negotiations had been resolved with the Party and its Government but he said this was not the case.

Mr Chiluba was reacting to the Railways strike over the same issue.

"The impression created is that the ten per cent issue is home and dry. It is not. We are waiting for President Kaunda to call a meeting any time to resolve the matter amicably," he said.

# TAZARA MANAGER NYIRENDA RAPS GOVERNMENT, ZCCM

## Nyirenda's Interview

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Brown Lenga]

[Excerpts]

**Wednesday.**  
TAZARA general manager Brigadier-General Charles Nyirenda has blamed the Zambian Government and Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) for not implementing agreed programmes aimed at solving some of the railway's financial and operational problems.

In an interview published in the Government-controlled **Daily News** newspaper yesterday, Gen Nyirenda said the amount of cargo hauled by Tazara from Zambia was declining every month because ZCCM had defied a Government directive to channel much of its

products through Dar es Salaam.

Instead, ZCCM was ferrying much of its copper and other metals through South African ports.

ZCCM had claimed that it would implement the Lusaka directive once Tazara had improved its services, according to Gen Nyirenda.

The Zambian Government instruction was that ZCCM should export not less than 33,000 tonnes of copper and other metals through Dar es Salaam port every month, but last month only 27,000 tonnes were shipped through Tazara to Dar es Salaam.

Almost the same tonnage was transported by the line to Dar es Salaam from Zambia in September, the general was quoted as saying.

"Tazara has been pressing for more copper, zinc, lead and other metals so that they could be exported quickly to earn Zambia badly-needed foreign exchange, but the mines are adamant."

On ZCCM decision to minimise metal exports

through South African ports until Tazara improved its services, Gen Nyirenda said such a move was unrealistic because he thought South African routes were costlier compared to Dar es Salaam.

The performance of Tazara would have been more efficient if its locomotives were repowered. West Germany had agreed to do so, but the Zambian Government had not remitted funds to the Federal Republic of Germany.

The general dismissed claims that there was pilfering of goods on Tazara saying all trains were now escorted by armed police to ensure their safety.

"Anyone saying that pilfering is still common on Tazara is making an old story which should be taken as a mere scapegoat," he added.

Contacted for a comment in Lusaka yesterday, a ZCCM spokesman promised to reply to the Tazara chief's allegations.

## TAZARA's Performance Needs Improvement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Nov 83 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] Complaints by Tazara general manager Brigadier-General Charles Nyirenda that the Zambian Government and Zambia Consolidated Copper

Mines were contributing to the problems crippling his company really make sad reading.

Zambia is part of the Tazara and has a duty to ensure that the line, built with Chinese aid after Western countries refused to help Tanzania and Zambia build it, is not turned into a white elephant. We have our share of the deferred K592.8 million debt to pay.

But what any right-thinking person should ask is whether Zambia, being part of Tazara, is deliberately frustrating its operations by refusing to meet her share of the quota for the cargo to be hauled through the "Uhuru" railway.

The answer is obviously a big "No". There must be a reason why ZCCM and other importers and exporters prefer to use the southern routes, sometimes through racist South Africa directly.

We recall that sometime this year, Bank of Zambia governor Bitwell Kuwani revealed that Zambia was unable to earn as much foreign exchange as she was expected because her copper had piled up somewhere between Kapiri Mposhi and Dar es Salaam because Tazara was unable to transport it to the market.

As for individual businessmen, importing or exporting goods through Dar es Salaam has proved to be a nightmare in that apart from arriving late, the few that manage to come through do not do so intact.

The Tanzanian authorities admitted officially for the first time last September that rampant pilfering of cargo at their port had forced Zambia to divert part of its freight traffic to Mozambique and South Africa.

It is gratifying to hear from Gen Nyirenda that his company was now providing armed police escort to trains carrying cargo to and from Dar. But what measures have been taken to ensure that cargo is not stolen before it is loaded on to Tazara wagons?

No businessman wants his cargo stolen.

It seems to us the lasting solution to Gen Nyirenda's problems lies in improving the performance of Tazara so that cargo is safely hauled to its destinations when it is supposed to and ensure that when goods arrive at Dar they are not tampered with.

If copper is not reaching its destination, there is no other way Zambia could earn the necessary foreign exchange with which to pay for improvement to Tazara through buying either new rolling stock or spares.

We sympathise with Gen Nyirenda's concern not to allow the company to be turned into a white elephant through lack of business, but the line must be made attractive enough to win the businessmen's confidence.

CSO: 2460/237

KAUNDA WARNS ANY MP MAKING UNSUBSTANTIATED CHARGES AGAINST LEADERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpt] **PRESIDENT Kaunda** has warned that any member of the new Parliament who makes unsubstantiated allegations against the leadership will be removed from Parliament.

The President said he would not like a recurrence of the "unfortunate tendency" in the previous Parliament where backbenchers made absurd allegations of corruption against leaders.

Speaking at the Lusaka High Court after being sworn-in for a fifth term as Republican President, Dr Kaunda also urged the Press, judiciary and churches to be true mirrors of the nation.

He said "one of the sad developments" of the last Parliament was the stance taken by some backbenchers who kept accusing the frontbench of corruption.

When challenged to produce evidence of this in the House such backbenchers only insisted that they knew what was going on among some members of the frontbench.

Dr Kaunda cited one former Member of Parliament who he said had just been re-elected to

Parliament who made such unsubstantiated accusations.

But when later the MP was approached by the Anti-Corruption Commission he denied he had evidence saying: "It was merely politics."

But he said the MP's allegations had already been picked up by the international Press and this undermined public confidence in the leadership.

"I don't want to hear of any such instances in the new Parliament. If any Member of Parliament has any evidence of corruption let him go to the Anti-Corruption Commission or produce evidence of it before the House. By doing this he will be helping the Party fight corruption," Dr Kaunda said.

The President stressed this was a strict directive to all Members of Parliament who must heed it or else their tenure in the House would be short-lived.

He was determined to deal with any MP who did not observe this directive because such a member would be undermining the system which sustains law and order in the country.

Zambia could not afford to make politics dirty by allowing any man to make wild charges for his own political expediency.

He warned new Members of Parliament against raising the electorate's expectation by promising them too much.

In the Zambian system no single Member of Parliament had his own programmes. All programmes were formulated at the UNIP General Council.

He advised all Members of Parliament to be conversant with the Party programme, National Council resolutions, all presidential speeches and the national development programmes if they are to be effective representatives in the House.

"I expect the new MP for the area covering State House to have a full list of the resolutions of the National Council and find out whether they are being implemented. This way when he stands up to speak in the House he will speak as one knowledgeable in Party programmes. If he does not do this I will dis-elect him."



BANK OF ZAMBIA SAYS FOREIGN EXCHANGE PROBLEMS TO PERSIST NEXT YEAR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Oct 83 p 2

[Excerpt]

**THE Bank of Zambia** has predicted that the country's foreign exchange problems will persist next year because of poor movement of copper to international markets.

The latest issue of **Zambank** published by the central bank and released in Lusaka at the weekend, says bottlenecks which had hindered a steady flow of minerals to markets were internal transportation problems and inadequate locomotive power on the Tazara.

"The situation was extremely critical in May when only 36,000 tonnes managed to find their way to final consumers.

"Faced with such a dilemma and in an effort to save the situation the authorities decided to divert copper routes from Dar to London in South Africa," **Zambank** says.

The editorial says although copper prices had this year

reached a monthly average of K2,000 a tonne, Zambia had benefited a great deal from them although in Kwacha terms, copper export proceeds were boosted because of this year's devaluation.

The rise in the prices of copper on the London Metal Exchange was directly attributed to economic recovery in industrialised nations but the publication regrets that there had recently been an unprecedented pile-up of finished copper stocks "at the mine pithead in transit and at the port."

"Although there has been a considerable increase of copper stocks at ports the highest accumulation has taken place in stocks at the mines and in transit which together accounted for over three quarters of the total during the first six months of this year."

The editorial further notes that several bridges over which the Tazara passed collapsed early this year "thus completely immobilising copper movements" to Dar es Salaam.

BANK OF ZAMBIA LIFTS BAN ON ISSUANCE OF TRAVEL, BUSINESS ALLOWANCES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Nov 83 p 2

[Text]

**THE Bank of Zambia has lifted its recent ban on the issuing of travel and business allowances, it was learnt in Lusaka yesterday.**

Confirming the news, a Standard Bank spokesman said: "Under the date October 27, the Bank of Zambia has advised that the restrictions imposed have been lifted and accordingly, travel allowances for business or any other purpose other than holiday allowances may be granted as admissible under exchange control regulations".

The decision to suspend issuing of business allowances was announced by the central bank on October 15 and it caught the business community unware.

Reacting to the ban at the time, Zincom chief executive Mr Humphrey Samuchapi described the move as "retrogressive" and warned that it could affect "the much talked about export drive if not rescinded.

His office had information that the decision would be

revoked after elections and when asked to comment on the latest development yesterday, he said:

"We were expecting it. We had information that the suspension would only be in force during the period preceding the presidential and parliamentary elections".

But when asked for reasons why the central bank took the decision, general manager Mr Michael Mwape disclosed last week that some Zambian businessmen had applied for allowances.

The ban was a temporary measure to give the bank time to assess the foreign exchange position and Mr Mwape said after the re-appraisal, the bank would come up with "neater arrangements".

But the Standard Bank spokesman who confirmed the lifting of the ban assured that procedures and other requirements involved in obtaining the allowances remained unchanged.

# YUGOSLAV FIRM TO SURVEY LAND FOR POWER LINE TO WHEAT PROJECT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Nov 83 p 3

[Text]

SURVEYING of land on which a power line to the Mpongwe Wheat Scheme in Ndola Rural will pass is expected to start this week.

This was said in Lusaka by Mr Essie Mulonda, administrative manager for the Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO).

The project which is estimated to cost K7 million will be carried out by Energoprojekt, a Yugoslav company which has done similar jobs in Zambia before.

Work on the power line which will join the main line at Kapiri Mposhi is expected to be completed in about 15 months, Mr Mulonda said.

The government had in June this year decided to electrify the Mpongwe Wheat Scheme

in a bid to reduce irrigation costs.

Director of Landell Mills Associates Limited, Mr Callum Christie who manages the scheme said that the government had indicated that the electrification project was going to start in July.

The scheme is at the moment using diesel to operate the irrigation machinery. This results in seasonal expenditure of K900 per hectare and it is expected that once the scheme is electrified, costs will be reduced to K160 per hectare.

Landell Mills projects that with electricity on the scheme, wheat production will reach 15,000 tonnes with an annual revenue of K9 million.

CSO: 3400/237

## ZAMBIA

### BRIEFS

CHIPATA FLOUR, YEAST SHORTAGE--A critical shortage of flour and yeast has hit Chipata bakeries and it is feared that a mass lay off of workers is imminent. A Zana survey showed that all bakeries were operating at half capacity which had resulted in some declaring workers redundant as a cost saving measure. [Excerpt] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 30 Oct 83 p 1]

DELEGATION TO HARARE--A top level Zambian delegation which includes permanent secretary in the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications Mr Essau Nebwe left yesterday for Zimbabwe for talks on the sharing of the assets of the defunct Central African Airways Corporation. The three-man delegation includes prominent Zambian businessman and Lonrho (Zambia) chairman Mr Tom Mtine. Mr Nebwe said the talks would be attended by members of the defunct board of directors from Malawi, Zimbabwe and Zambia. The three countries jointly owned the airline during the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Mr Nebwe said the assets would be disposed of and shared by the member countries within the framework of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). He however declined to indicate how much was involved except saying that following the dissolution of the airline, there had been a standing board to manage its assets. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Nov 83 p 1]

PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON CONSERVATION--President Kaunda has directed district councils to work out ambitious programs so that they ensure the conservation of the country's abundant natural resources, which at the moment are going to waste. The president, who was officially opening the first session of the fifth national assembly this morning, expressed concern at the tremendous amount of environmental abuse currently going on in the country. He said the resources that were being depleted were the only ones the country had in abundance and added that degradation of the crops and soils was tantamount to a loss of meaningful production. [Excerpt] [MG121124 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Nov 83]

CSO: 3400/240

ZCTU CANCELS MERGER CONGRESS BECAUSE OF 'IRREGULARITIES'

Harare THE HERALD In English 21 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions has cancelled a merger congress of two unions in the motor trade industry scheduled for Saturday in Gweru--because of alleged irregularities in the selection of some delegates to the meeting.

The ZCTU publicity secretary, Cde Elphigio Soko, yesterday said the Zimbabwe Motor Industry Workers Union and the Motor Trade Workers Union had violated the agreement they made in September last year when they agreed on a merger.

They had agreed to organise all their branches together throughout the country for people to elect their leaders at branch level who would attend the congress.

"This has not been done. To our surprise the two unions embarked on organising their branches separately and this we cannot accept. The ZCTU wants a properly constituted congress of these unions where all branches are properly represented to elect a new leadership.

"The ZCTU policy on mergers is that there must be full and fair participation at congresses of unions who will have agreed to merge. This has not been the case on this congress."

The general secretary of the Motor Trade Workers' Union, Mr Kennedy Hunda, said his union has always been willing to keep the spirit and letter of the agreement while the other union did not do so. He declined to go into details.

CSO: 3400/234

NATION PRESENTS SEVEN PROJECTS AT UNDP

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 27 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Lynda Loxton]

[Excerpts] Zimbabwe last week presented seven projects worth more than \$500 million at the regional investment promotion conference held in Lusaka by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.

According to Mr Roger Riddell, chief economist for the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, a great deal of interest was shown in the projects and all contacts made will now be followed up by the various companies involved.

The projects cover investments in chemicals, textiles, foodstuffs and fertilisers.

Mr Riddell attended the conference with Cde Zuwa Makoni, deputy secretary for development co-ordination and administration in the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development.

It was also attended by representatives from all the SADCC countries (except Mozambique), Mauritius and 108 companies, financial institutions or international consultancy agencies from a wide variety of western and socialist countries.

Altogether 112 projects were put forward, of which 33 percent came from Zambia.

"This was the biggest conference on regional investment opportunities ever set up for this region and there is no doubt that there is considerable interest in investment opportunities in the region and in the project put forward," said Mr Riddell.

"As far as Zimbabwe was concerned, enormous interest was shown in all seven projects and at least four companies or consultancy agencies were considerably interested in each project."

In addition, one Austrian company put forward proposals for possible investment in Zimbabwe to make it self-sufficient in adhesives, and an



Indian Agency proposed two projects--one for cutting tools and the other for tool and die manufacturing.

Each country made a presentation to the conference about its projects and Zimbabwe's was unique in that it was a joint effort by Government and the private sector, which was "highly appreciated and clearly dispelled fears about investment in Zimbabwe".

The countries had widely different investment terms, but there was "no hint that they (the investors) would look less favourably on Zimbabwe because of more favourable conditions in other countries," said Mr Riddell.

In fact, he had found that investors considered the viability of projects first, followed by Government guarantees that they would be able to recoup their profits and/or original investments.

"The fact that there was enormous interest in the region, especially in Zimbabwe, and the successful pilot projects, indicates that if the Zimbabwean private sector and the Government can organise projects for foreign participation, that investment will be forthcoming."

In addition, the potential investors had mostly come from outside Africa and several Zimbabwean companies, for example, were clearly in a position to provide the equipment/skill/investment sought by other countries in the region. They did not participate.

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## KAJESSE APPEALS TO UK PRESS TO NOTE 'POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS'

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Arnold Raphael]

[Text]

## LONDON.

**HARARE'S** man in London appealed to Fleet Street on Saturday night not to turn a blind eye to positive developments in Zimbabwe.

Cde M. H. Kajese, the acting High Commissioner, said it was no easy task to promote goodwill and understanding abroad when the country was faced with "negative and sensational media coverage". Yet there had been "great progress, and there is continuing progress, in every field of my Government's operations".

Addressing the annual meeting of the Britain-Zimbabwe Society, Cde Kajese said that the British Press had deliberately ignored the "efforts of my Government in trying to build a new society in Zimbabwe under its strong policies of reconciliation" and the Prime Minister's "tireless efforts to bring peace and prosperity to millions of our people".

"My request to the Press is this: Do us justice. Go to Zimbabwe, talk to the people and re-

port the situation as it is and not the way you want to portray it."

Cde Kajese said that British Press reaction to the case of the detained white air force officers had been "vicious, sensationalised and emotive" notwithstanding Cde Mugabe's explanation that "there was intelligence to show that the airmen were involved in sabotage (some more than others), and were therefore considered a security threat to Zimbabwe".

The rule of law had not collapsed in Zimbabwe, as the overseas Press had maintained. Detention orders were only made where the ordinary laws of the land were powerless to prevent injury to the State and its citizens.

Cde Kajese said that pressure by Britain to release the airmen had resulted in Cde Mugabe restating Zimbabwe's position: It was a sovereign State and would not tolerate "intervention, manipulation or intimidation by any country in the world. If any of those fac-

tors are linked to aid, we might have to revise the terms under which aid is given", grateful though Zimbabwe was for British assistance.

In his speech and in answering questions later, the acting High Commissioner regretted the slowing down of land settlement projects and urged the British government to ease the restrictions governing the use of the \$30 million it had pledged for these programmes.

"It should simply let Zimbabwe use the money pledged without requiring a similar amount to be raised by Zimbabwe, if it wishes the resettlement programme to move more quickly."

If Harare could not raise 50 percent of the money needed it could not draw the equivalent from the British aid programme. It meant that Zimbabweans had to "raise money in order to buy their own land, the land they struggled for, the land they fought for and the land they died for".

## LONDON-BASED INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE INVESTORS INVESTING IN NATION

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 27 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

**LEADING** London-based financial institutions and private investors are investing in Zimbabwe for the first time since independence.

Britain's largest investment trusts, Globe and Electra, together with the M & G and John Govett City investment funds, are backing the £1.2 million acquisition by Aberfoyle Plantations, a company quoted on the London Stock Exchange with tea estates in Inyanga, of four Zimbabwean subsidiaries of international trading group, Guthrie Corporation.

Guthrie, taken over by the Malaysian state equity corporation Permodolan Nasional Berhad in September 1981, is selling Associated Textiles, Kintyre Estates, Stanfield Ratcliffe and AFA, formerly Angus Fire Armour.

Its stakes in Hunyani Holdings, Kariba Textiles and Ipcorn are not included in the complex

deal although local business interests headed by Mr Crispin Mandizvidza continue to hold a residual 10 percent interest in these shareholdings.

The whole scheme will result in Aberfoyle taking a 70 percent interest in Harare-based GMHL Investments (Pvt), the holding company for the four companies, with the remaining 30 percent taken up by Mr Mandizvidza and his partners, thus localising control.

It has been put together by Mr Ian Coates, chief executive of Guthrie until it was taken over by Permodolan, and the Igoe family, which controls Aberfoyle.

Mr Coates, a fervent supporter of foreign investment in Zimbabwe, said yesterday that the deal, which took more than 12 months to complete, had to be good news for this country.

"This is the first time since independence that City institutions have

put a goddam cent to invest in Zimbabwe, but together with the private investors, and one from the United States, they have put in a big slab of money to buy Zimbabwean assets, control of which is now localised," said Mr Coates.

"We will pursue an aggressive investment policy. We will have to be liberal, but see many opportunities and will pursue each and every one of them.

"You could say that I, personally, am very bullish on Zimbabwe.

"It has a sensible stable government and there are plenty of opportunities for those people prepared to follow the rules and make a success of it," added Mr Coates.

The net asset value of GMHL Investments after the scheme is completed will be more than \$8.25 million.

## ZIMBABWE

### UK CONSIDERING WAYS TO AID NATION'S INDUSTRY

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 27 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Britain is considering various ways in which it can help industry in Zimbabwe, including increased use of commodity import programmes.

Addressing the import-export seminar held in Harare this week by I.E.C. Conferences (Pvt) Ltd, the deputy British high commissioner, Mr Nick Elam, said about £8 million of the £114 million aid pledged to Zimbabwe had been set aside for plant, machinery and raw materials for industry.

Of this, it was hoped that £5 million would be combined with ECGD-backed commercial credits of £15 million "to quadruple its impact".

"We are also looking at ways of restructuring some of our rural sector aid so that the foreign exchange involved can be released more quickly to help meet industry's most urgent needs," he said.

"Indeed, it is worth making the point that aid provided for projects that essentially involve local expenditure--e.g. rural reconstruction and development, land resettlement etc--does bring a double benefit to the economy because of the foreign exchange resources that it makes available."

He explained that donors provided the foreign exchange for immediate imports and Government recovered Zimbabwe dollars from the importers for use later for rural development. This technique of counterpart funding has now been adopted by several donor countries in the form of commodity import programmes.

Britain was now looking to structuring an increasing portion of its aid to Zimbabwe in this way. It was probably true that Britain should have done this long ago as it was losing out commercially to those donors who already had such schemes.

"But British aid to Zimbabwe is an emotionally charged issue, and although we were the first in the field with specific commitments we have to be particularly careful how we proceed in order to ensure that our motives and objectives are not misconstrued," he said.

Mr Elam said donors went to great lengths to ensure that the aid they provided was used correctly, and Zimbabwe, "with its strong bureaucratic infrastructure, has been a model recipient country in this respect".

The Government had identified suitable aid projects in relation to its own established economic development priorities. It had also "set its face against accepting particular projects simply because they are aid-funded and has sought to establish ordered priorities in terms of the country's development needs and then see how much aid funding may be attracted on the way".

This was "the very best" way of handling aid although it meant that inflows tended to be slower than they might otherwise be--"but that is the price worth paying for ensuring that the available resources are not frittered away on hare-brained schemes that bring no real economic benefit to the country at all".

CSO: 3400/234

PRIME MINISTER COMMISSIONING FIRST SADCC ELECTRIC TRAIN

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

**THE** Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, will lead Government officials this morning in commissioning the first electric passenger train in the SADCC, the Minister of Transport, Cde Farai Masango, announced in Harare yesterday.

At a Press conference, Cde Masango said: "This event signals the completion of the first stage of the electrification programme of the National Railways of Zimbabwe."

The new train will run from Dabuka to Harare. Among the invited guests will be ministers, MPs, senior Government officials, diplomats and civil servants.

A special guest will be the Mozambican Minister of Ports, Railways and Merchant Marine, Cde Alcantara Santos, chairman of the Southern African Transport Co-ordinating Committee.

Asked what benefits Zimbabwe would have from the electrified railway, Cde

Masango said that it would substantially help to save foreign currency and make for faster passenger travel.

"We are using diesel fuel, which we have to import, while we have electric power in abundance in Zimbabwe. The electrification system will be cheaper, efficient and easier to maintain."

It would also facilitate the fast movement of goods in the SADCC countries.

Cde Masango said stage two of the electrification system would get under way soon.

Plans for further electrification would take into account the country's need to have access to the sea. It was not yet certain whether the next phase would be from Harare to Mutare or from Dabuka to Chicualacuala in Mozambique.

Zimbabwe will be the first country in Black Africa to have an electrified railway system.

CSO: 3400/234



## MUZENDA SAYS ZANU MEMBERS SHOULD CHOOSE DEDICATED LEADERS

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 83

[Text] PARTY members should choose leaders who are dedicated, committed and "free from racial or ethnic bigotry", the Deputy Prime Minister, Cde Simon Muzenda, said yesterday.

Officially opening the Zanu (PF) Matabeleland North provincial congress in Bulawayo, Cde Muzenda said: "A revolution can only survive if people are prepared to defend it."

"The best defence to our national democratic revolution and socialist direction is for party members to elect at such congresses like this, courageous, able and dedicated men and women as their leaders."

"Do not choose insidious saboteurs or people you will complain about after only a brief period of leadership."

Cde Muzenda, who is also the vice-president of Zanu (PF), said the party respected fundamental principles of democracy "by affording you optimum climate to exercise your inalienable right".

"Congress is the constitutional and regular procedure in Zanu (PF) by which leaders are changed or re-confirmed. Zanu (PF) firmly believes in an elected leadership," he said.

"For such a political process produces a leadership that is truly representative of the wishes of the people in our party."

Said Cde Muzenda: "Therefore, in exercising your vote today, I fervently appeal to you to elect a leadership that improves the party's prestige and reinforces the confidence of the people in Zanu (PF) in this province and the rest of the country."

## MOBILISE

That leadership should have the ability and will to mobilise and galvanise people "for another resounding success by Zanu (PF) in the next general elections", he said.

He said that in the party the people were supreme. "It is indeed a cardinal policy of Zanu (PF) that sovereignty resides in the people."

"In the constitution of Zanu (PF), the congress is the highest organ of the party. At branch level, it is the branch congress; at provinces, you have provincial congresses like this one; while at the national level you have the national party congress, which is scheduled to take place in May 1984."

He said: "The supremacy of the people in the party is manifested in a congress."

He said free and responsible voting for "leaders of your own choice" was democracy and Zanu (PF) would always adhere to the principle of democracy.

"In 1980 you democratically elected a government of your own choice. Today the party respects that fundamental principle of democracy by affording you optimum climate to exercise your inalienable right."

He said some of the qualities people had to look for when choosing leaders should be those people "from whom you can seek redress of your grievances without fear".

CSO: 3400/234

BANANA URGES MATABELELANDERS TO BE VIGILANT

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Oct 83 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

**PRESIDENT** Banana yesterday urged the people of Matabeleland to be vigilant against criminals bent on destabilising the country.

Officially opening the Duncal village piped water scheme at Esiphezini, 30 km from here, President Banana said peace and stability were essential for development and progress.

"You have a sacred duty to use your influence in dissuading the misguided elements of our society who are bent on disrupting our fully deserved peace, and are negating the noble principles for which our armed struggle was waged," he told the people.

Independence meant that people could go about their daily business unmolested. "I am sure you must all be puzzled as to what these people are fighting for, and I am equally sure that the dissidents themselves are just as puzzled," he said.

He asked the people to spread the message of peace and reconciliation to those who have not yet grasped it.

The President asked whether the people of Matabeleland should remain backward while other Zimbabweans marched unimpeded to development and progress.

"Must the people of Matabeleland endure indefinite slavery, torture, rape and insecurity, while the rest of the country is free, safe and enjoying the fruits of our independence as free citizens?"

Rural development schemes could not succeed unless there was water readily available for human consumption, irrigation and livestock, he said.

"The provision of storage reservoirs from which water can be reticulated to reach the people, schools, community premises and other users as we have seen here is an urgent task of Government through the Ministry of Water Resources and Development," he said.

The water scheme will provide clean water to the people of Duncal village, the primary school with 500 pupils and 11 teachers, a clinic and business centre.

## ZIMBABWE

### BRIEFS

ANOTHER DRY SEASON EXPECTED--Signs are that Zimbabwean farmers should prepare to weather another dry season, consultant meteorologist Mr John Torrance said in Harare yesterday. "We are in a downhill trend," he said. "There are definitely several poor years ahead of us, but there should be one or two wet years during that period. From the seasons we have had I think we are in short dry periods and probably have one more to go." Mr Torrance was addressing the annual meeting of Mvurwi Intensive Conservation Area committee. The meeting was held in conjunction with the Natural Resources Board. Mr Torrance reckoned that Southern Africa was in for a period of predominantly dry years and quoted one predictor as saying it could last into the 1990s. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Oct 83 p 1]

STOCKFEED PRICE INCREASE--The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Cde Richard Hove, yesterday confirmed the Government's approval of increases in the price of stockfeeds. Stockfeed prices were last increased in 1981 and since that time the costs of all ingredients had increased, he said in a statement. The Government had determined the new factory costs for each stockfeed and allowed the manufacturers a gross margin to cover overheads of 20 percent or \$45 a stockfeed tonne, whichever is the lower. The new prices would be gazetted at the earliest convenient time, he said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Oct 83 p 1]

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